

...from Warsaw
ises in plenty
little bread

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THE



TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Europeans
Julian Haviland reports on the Conservative and Labour manifestos for next month's European elections

Regal airs
Suzy Menkes on an exhibition of clothing fit for a queen



The way ahead
Abba Eban suggests how Nato could enter a new era of opportunity

Blast-off
Computer Horizons launches The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition to find the best and most original business use for modern micros with three HP 150s to be won

Disquiet on Heseltine's Forces plan

The Chiefs of Staff of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force have expressed anxiety about some aspects of the plan by the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, to concentrate the formation of policy in a single organization under the Chief of the Defence Staff. **Page 3**

Sea search

A search has been launched for three men whose fishing boat is missing in good weather in the Irish Sea. They left Holyhead on Thursday.

Perón return

Several people were injured in clashes outside the Buenos Aires hotel where ex-President María Estela Martínez de Perón was staying after her arrival from Madrid for talks with President Alfonsín. **Page 5**

Secrets kept

The Swiss voted yesterday by almost 3-1 against relaxing the law on banking secrecy, but there was only a 2 per cent majority against banning property purchases by non-resident foreigners.

Salvador claim

Señor José Napoleón Duarte, president-elect of El Salvador, said in Washington that the Army had only three months' supply of bullets left for its war against left-wing guerrillas. **Amnesty report, page 5**

Bombay battle

Bombay and the nearby town of Bhivandi were gripped by violence between Hindus and Muslims, in which 79 people have died, for the third day running. **Page 6**

Bombing ban

Troops are likely to be barred from next year's international fishing festival in Ulster after two off-duty soldiers taking part in the competition were killed on Friday by an IRA bomb. **Page 2**

Tax trade-off

The accountancy profession has offered to help the Treasury draft tax-avoidance legislation in return for an easing of a proposed general clampdown on tax havens. **Page 19**

Lauda's victory

Niki Lauda, of Austria, scored his second victory of the season when he won the French Grand Prix for McLaren at Dijon. Patrick Tambay, of France, was second in a Renault. **Page 23**

Leader, page 13
Letters: On banks and South Africa, from the Rev. R. Harries; training for industry, from Mr R. Sheehy; and others; Majora, from Dr E. Becker.
Leading articles: Teachers; Sir John Betjeman; Marcos.
Features, pages 8, 10, 12
The Gulf: a need for super-power diplomacy; the case against pay comparability; doing bad do-gooders; David Gower, steady cavalier. Spectrum: Solidarity's prisoners of conscience. Monday Page: gift-takers.
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Sir John Betjeman

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Unions split over Murray ban on sympathy strikes

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Labour movement is on the brink of its most damaging split for years in the wake of the decision of Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, to disown sympathy strikes in support of the miners.

Labour's parliamentary front bench will also be dragged into the controversy today as bus crews, railway workers, local authority employees and engineering firms defy the Murray ruling to stage a "day of action" in South Yorkshire.

Mr John Dornand, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, yesterday condemned the TUC leader's intervention as disgraceful and promised to raise it this morning at a meeting of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, at which Mr Neil Kinnock, the party leader, and Mr Murray will be present.

Moderate union leaders are privately springing to the defence of Mr Murray, arguing that the unity and authority of the TUC is at stake, but supportive industrial action is expected to continue. The Wales TUC is refusing to abolish plans for a similar "day of action" on June 12.

The conflict over strategy in the miners' strike, which today enters its eleventh week, came into the open at a northern region conference of the Labour Party in Newcastle upon Tyne. Traditionally moderate Northumberland miners tabled an emergency resolution deploring Mr Murray's statement.

It added: "The consequences of this could cause some trade unionists to withdraw essential support from the miners' fight in a crucial stage of the dispute. We welcome the local initiatives that have existed since the dispute started and hope that they will continue."

Delegates unanimously approved the resolution, and Mr Dornand, MP for the mining constituency of Easington, where the strike is solid, said: "I will raise this matter. It may well be that there is some mechanical, technical justification, but there is no justification for saying it at this time."

In a circular to regional secretaries of the TUC, Mr Murray issued a warning that they would be exceeding their authority in giving official backing to local actions in support of the miners, saying that the National Union of Mineworkers had not formally requested support from the TUC General Council.

His letter has started a fierce political battle that will carry on into a meeting of the TUC's "inner cabinet", its finance and general purposes committee, later in the day and into the full general council meeting on Wednesday.

Today's deliberations are likely to be inconclusive, but union leaders who share some of the Congress House pique at being kept at arms' length from the biggest dispute since Mrs Margaret Thatcher took office are pressing for some form of TUC initiative.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, who resigned his seat on the general council last year in favour of the union's communist vice-president, may be invited in for senior level informal discussions on the conduct of the strike.

While the labour movement digs itself into deeper trouble over the pits dispute Mr Stanley Orme, MP, the Shadow Secretary of State for Energy, will today meet Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, for "talks about talks" on an agenda to break the negotiating deadlock.

But the board is not likely to respond positively to the Opposition demands for compromise on its plans to make 20,000 men redundant before March 31, 1985 and close 20 pits. The board insists that four million tonnes of capacity must shut, though it holds out the prospect for more jobs for young people in 1985-86 if that exercise is carried through.

A tougher blockade on exports of coal to Britain was predicted by Mr Scargill after weekend talks with miners' unions from 48 other countries in Paris. Coal from Australia had been halted, he said, and the union now sought to extend the ban to Poland and the European ports, particularly Rotterdam.

Israel bombs base near Syrian border

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israeli warplanes yesterday returned to the offensive in Lebanon after a gap of six weeks when they bombed what was described here as a "terrorist base" close to the Syrian border in territory under Syrian military control. There were no reports of any attempted Syrian retaliation.

According to Israeli sources, the target was five buildings and a number of tents used by "radical terrorist elements acting under Iranian inspiration and backing". There was speculation that the base was used by Shia Muslim extremists from a group believed to be responsible for many of the recent attacks against Israeli troops throughout Southern Lebanon.

Although there was no immediate estimate of casualties, Lebanese radio reported ambulances taking wounded to hospital in the town of Baalbek. It said that explosions continued after the raid was over.

The site attacked was in the Janta region east of the Bekaa Valley about five miles from the Syrian-occupied town of Rayak. Yesterday's bombardment was part of Israel's continuing strategy of hitting what its military intelligence pinpoints as "terrorist positions" inside Lebanon, apparently irrespective of whether or not they are situated behind Syrian lines.

It was the first such attack since the Syrians captured three people from Israel's liaison office north of Beirut, who are now held somewhere in Damascus.

The last Israeli bombing raid in Lebanon, on April 8, was retaliation for a Palestinian gun and grenade attack in the centre of Jerusalem when nearly 50 people were wounded. The target was an abandoned hotel allegedly a base for the radical Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Earlier yesterday, Israeli troops killed one Arab in the occupied south Lebanese port city of Sidon and injured two others after grenades were thrown at an army patrol.

Israel radio said it was believed that the dead man was the grenade thrower.

Beirut: The attack in the Bekaa valley followed early morning reconnaissance flights by the Israelis over Beirut and areas to the east and a grenade attack on an Israeli patrol in the southern Lebanese port city of Sidon in which one Israeli soldier was wounded.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from the three target communities. But the right-wing Christian "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said that the air raid left a camp run by Hezbollah, a Shiite group with ties to Ayatollah Khomeini, in flames.

Jubilation as Everton heroes bring home the Cup



Toast of Merseyside: Members of the victorious Everton team touring Liverpool yesterday with the FA Cup after beating Watford 2-0 at Wembley. Half a million jubilant fans lined the streets. Report, page 21.

Ustinov in early-strike threat to Washington

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday simultaneously threatened and conciliated the West, with President Chernenko calling for talks on space weapons "without preconditions", while Marshal Dmitry Ustinov gave a warning that Soviet submarines could hit the United States with nuclear missiles in 10 minutes.

The Defence Minister, revealed in an interview with Tass that Russia had increased the number of its nuclear-armed submarines off the American coast. Giving a detailed account of Moscow's retaliation for the deployment of cruise and Pershing last autumn, he said Pershing's ability to hit Warsaw Pact targets in eight to 10 minutes gave Nato only an illusory advantage. Soviet sea-based missiles posed a "counter-balancing threat".

Marshal Ustinov confirmed that Moscow had also stationed "enhanced-range" operational tactical missiles" in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and said Russia would match Western deployments missile for missile, moving more SS20s into Eastern Europe as cruise and Pershing were deployed in Western Europe.

He said the situation was abnormal and dangerous and undertook to "cancel" Russia's retaliatory measures if cruise and Pershing were withdrawn. President Chernenko, in a letter to American scientists published on the front page of Pravda yesterday, offered immediate talks on the military-



Marshal Ustinov: Taking the hard line

zation of space "without conditions or reservations". Echoing Mr Andropov's call last August for a ban on anti-satellite weapons, Mr Chernenko urged a total ban on space weaponry. Diplomats believe the Kremlin and the military are afraid they will be unable to match American developments.

WASHINGTON: The Defence Department said there was nothing new in Mr Ustinov's warning that submarines could strike at American targets in 10 minutes (Reuters reports).

Saudi Air Force alerted to protect shipping

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States has been privately informed that Saudi Arabia is likely to launch its highly sophisticated Air Force in case of future attacks by Iranian fighters close to Saudi territory in the Gulf. The prospect of the two oil giants coming into direct conflict has sent shivers of apprehension through the Reagan Administration.

The Saudi warning came from Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister after a one-day emergency meeting of the Arab League in Tunis. The ministers also called on the United Nations Security Council to take "firm and clear action" to end the crisis.

The US told the Gulf nations at the weekend that while it remained neutral in the Iran-Iraq conflict it was willing to join others in moves to ensure that the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz remained open. It

reaffirmed willingness to provide military escorts for tankers and other defenceless merchant vessels.

Arab countries so far have apparently not expressed any desire for direct American military involvement. All eyes now appear to be focused on the

Map
Iraqi strategy
Iran's tit-for-tat
Time for diplomacy

terred cargo ship by Iraq on Saturday followed a direct hit from an Exocet missile fired from a Super-Etendard fighter leased to the Iraqis by France.

Although not seeking US military help, the Saudis and others have asked for reassurances in recent days that in the event of an emergency the Americans could be relied on to help.

The US has long had contingency plans to provide military escorts and air cover in the Gulf if requested. Although officially not taking sides, the US clearly inclines towards Iraq. "We are not in love with the Iraqis" a senior State Department official told *The Times*. "We find them less hateful than the Iranians."

About a fifth of the world's imported oil supplies come from the Gulf, half of which goes to Japan and Western Europe.

Iranians threaten reprisals

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, yesterday repeated Iran's warning that there would be repercussions if its oil shipments were disrupted by Iraqi attacks.

The Gulf waters are either all secure or all insecure", he said while attending an international conference in Tehran to discuss oil spillage after an Iranian oil platform had been hit.

More ominously, the *Kayhan* newspaper in Tehran said that Iran would have to act against Saudi Arabia and Kuwait before long unless they reassessed their support of Iraq in the four-year war.

While Pakistan's defence minister flew unannounced to

Riyadh for urgent talks on the crisis, Vice-President George Bush of the United States said on a three-day visit to Oman that the United States was "not in a position to try to impose a settlement of the bitter conflict."

He told a press conference that it would be more effective for "closer neighbours" of the two warring countries to work for a peaceful solution.

This seemed to reflect the policy in Whitehall, where sources would say little beyond repeating that they were in close touch with the United States and France on the matter.

PARIS: France has expressed its "very great anxiety" over the repeated attacks

against commercial vessels in the Gulf and has called on "all the parties concerned" to bring into force as rapidly as possible the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including the call for an immediate cessation of hostilities in the area. (Diana Geddes writes).

France is Iraq's second most important supplier of arms after the Soviet Union. Its delivery to Baghdad last October of five Super-Etendard aircraft equipped with Exocet missiles, provoked an international outcry.

There is a considerable French military presence in and around the Gulf. About 20 per cent of France's oil imports come from the Gulf.

European campaign launched

By Our Political Editor

The Labour and Conservative parties will today open their campaigns for the elections to the European Parliament with publication of their manifestos. Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Neil Kinnock will also appear at press conferences in London.

Labour alone of the major parties speaks of Britain retaining the option of withdrawal from the Community. To counter charges that he is lacking in European spirit, Mr Kinnock plans to appear with other Community Socialist leaders in Paris and Rotterdam this week.

He is also to appear at a series of "rallies for a Socialist Europe" in British cities, staged with an eye to television. The first was held in Manchester yesterday.

Threat in Tories, page 4

Yelena Bonner pilloried

From Richard Owen, Moscow

With mystery surrounding the fate of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled dissident scientist, *Izvestiya* yesterday accused Dr Sakharov's wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, of trying to get to the West "over his dead body".

Izvestiya did not say whether Dr Sakharov was dying, as both relatives abroad and dissidents in Moscow believe. The Soviet physicist was exiled to the closed town of Gorky four years ago for human rights activities, and it is poor health. He began a hunger strike on May 2 to protest against the authorities' refusal to allow his wife to go abroad for medical treatment.

Friends of the family said at

the weekend that Dr Sakharov had been taken away from his flat in Gorky on May 7. There is speculation that he has been taken to hospital and is being force fed.

Izvestiya said yesterday that Mrs Bonner had planned to use her husband's hunger strike to put pressure on the authorities and escape to the West. "even over his dead body".

It said Mrs Bonner was a shallow, domineering, resentful and greedy woman who had forced Dr Sakharov into his protest and was ready to betray anybody and anything for her own gain.

It claimed the KGB had

found a letter from the dissident physicist to the American Embassy saying that in reality his health was good.

GENEVA: A young Russian soldier, Valery Didenko, interned in Switzerland for two years after being captured by the Afghan resistance, returned to Moscow yesterday on an aeroplane flight from Zurich, having opted for repatriation (Alan McGregor writes).

Two others, Viktor Sonitschuk and Yuri Powarnitsyn, also in their early forties, whose term of internment has likewise expired, are being permitted to remain in Switzerland.

Kabul drops heels, page 4

Poets line up for the Laureate's £97-a-year post

By Rupert Morris

The death at 77 of the Poet Laureate, Sir John Betjeman, will have saddened his friends, relatives, and many admirers. It will also stimulate interest not only in his poetry, but in poetry generally, as the speculation increases over his successor.

Sir John died on Saturday at Treen, his holiday home in Trebetherick, north Cornwall. He will be buried there tomorrow at St Enoch's Church, the tiny Norman church where he worshipped all his life, and where his mother was buried.

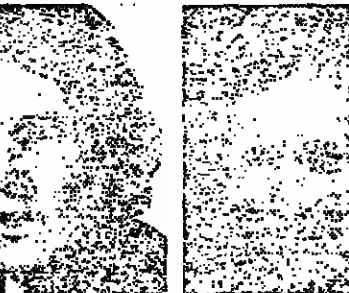
The post of Poet Laureate, which he held from 1972, is regarded by serious poets as something of an anachronism, and Sir John himself was not conspicuously successful in the



Front-runners (from left): Philip Larkin, Gavin Ewart, Roy Fuller, and D J Enright

traditional role of producing poetry for state occasions.

Former holders of the office included Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson, and it would be a curious poet indeed who would turn down a title which, although only carrying a modest salary of £70 a year, plus £27 "in lieu of a butt of sack", can



Front-runners (from left): Philip Larkin, Gavin Ewart, Roy Fuller, and D J Enright

do nothing but help propagate the versifier's art.

Philip Larkin, aged 61, the Hull librarian, is regarded by some of his peers as the best living British poet, and must be favourite for the job. Betjeman himself, when asked in 1973 who he thought should succeed Cecil Day-Lewis, told *The*



Front-runners (from left): Philip Larkin, Gavin Ewart, Roy Fuller, and D J Enright

Times: "If it's a prize for best poet I think it should go to Philip Larkin."

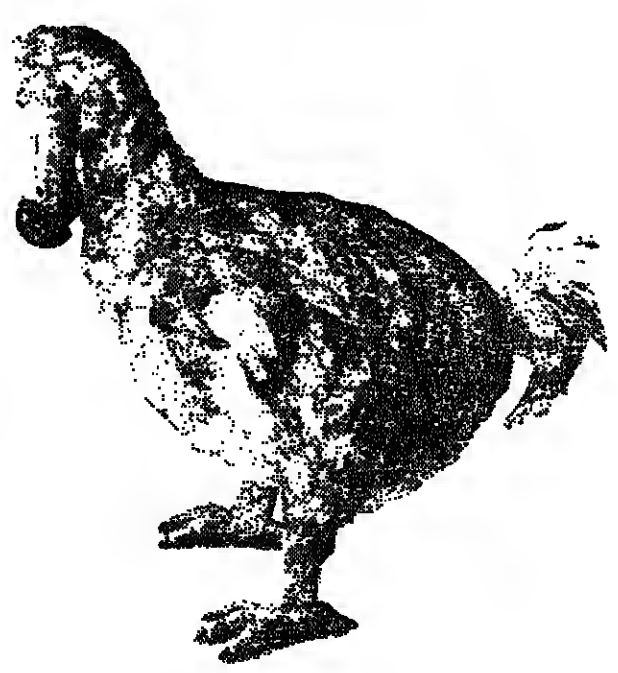
However, Larkin writes at the miserly rate of two poems a year and his last collection of verse, *High Windows*, was published in 1974.

Other credible candidates are Gavin Ewart, aged 68, Roy

Fuller, aged 72, and D J Enright, aged 64. Ewart, a prolific and witty writer, might be a suitable choice. Fuller, a former governor of the BBC and member of the Arts Council, seems sure to be considered. Of the other poets, Ted Hughes is probably the liveliest insider, but he is only 54, and would be unlikely to be asked ahead of Larkin.

It may be several months before a new Poet Laureate is appointed. The appointment is made by the Queen, after consultation with the Prime Minister, who can be expected to canvass the views of among others, the Poetry Society and the Arts Council.

Leading article, page 13
Obituary, page 14
Poet's landmarks, back page



DODO (*Raphus Cucullatus*) It was too plump to fly and couldn't run without its undercarriage dragging on the ground. Its top speed was a very brisk waddle. It's recently been sighted sitting on desks all over Britain. See pages 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

Pit strikers would vote to return now, key pits poll indicates

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

Kent leader to appear in court

Mr Malcolm Pitt, president of the Kent miners, is due to appear before Ramsgate magistrates today after being arrested for an alleged breach of bail conditions in going to a power station picket line. He was arrested on Saturday afternoon shortly after arriving at Richborough power station with a visiting Japanese miners' union official to show him the picket line. Mr Pitt, who will be held at a Ramsgate police station until the hearing, and 11 Kent miners had earlier been charged with obstructing and threatening behaviour.

Village school

Parents at the mining village of Pantyford in West Glamorgan, have set up their own school to a village hall after being told that their children's bus fares to a state primary school would no longer be subsidised.

Denning defence

The police should have a right to defend themselves during violent demonstrations without being accused of brutality, Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said yesterday. Speaking on TV-am, he commended officers for their handling of the miners' dispute and their action in stopping coalhills of miners from reaching Nottinghamshire pits.

It would, therefore, be "stupid" to hold a ballot, he added, and the Lancashire area of the union has called on its 7,000 members not to cross their own picket lines. About 1,000 men in the coalfield were reported for work last week, but only one pit, Agecroft, near Manchester, was working normally.

The men there have vowed to sign on for their shift every day until a strike ballot is held, but men like Mr Alan Mitchell, aged 46, a Golborne development worker, insists that the miners must support the Scargill line after voting him into the presidency. "We have to back him up; he has never told us any lies, so we have to believe him now."

Mr Peter Varkulis, aged 31, an electrician, was "very sad" to be crossing the picket line, but said that it was a matter of principle, a view which made some of the strikers pick up their drink and leave. That bitterness will remain long after the return to work, union officials fear, as those who struck and those who went in return to their confined underground environment.

In North Derbyshire, the mood of militants and convinced moderates is deeply entrenched and often bitter. There are still those, nevertheless,

less, who can be swayed by events.

A national ballot now would probably result in a vote for resumption of work in north Derbyshire, but it would be close. Even local leaders of the union admit privately that a ballot would be finely balanced. There is no talk among the leadership of a vast majority.

The volatility of the situation is illustrated by men such as Mr Ged Voden, aged 24, an oil sampler at Markham colliery, a "big-hitting" pit complex bard by the M1.

At the start of the strike Mr Voden was a self-confessed "scab". Mr Scargill and the intimidation of the massed pickets did not stop him going to work, he said.

Now he says he realizes that Mr Scargill is right: "The best man who ever put on a pair of boots." It was the police behaviour on picket lines which convinced him, and a speech by Mr Tony Benn.

But on Friday, at Markham, much to management's surprise, a solitary pitman turned up for work. The National Coal Board predicts that today he should have plenty of company.

Mr Andre Bradley, aged 44, a control room operator, and his son, Garry, aged 18, a haulage worker underground, are convinced that police activity has produced a move towards militancy which would give a big majority in favour of the strike.

Mr Gordon Butler, area secretary of the union, believes a ballot now would be irrelevant "because of the sacrifices that have been made by the people on strike".

The indication of a "No" result from Lancashire and Derbyshire will, if anything, stiffen the resolve of the left to hold a pithead ballot that could backfire, even though only a simple majority of those voting is required to mount a full strike.

The value of the two coalfields as "barometers" may be overestimated in the present dispute because the sheer size of Yorkshire could make all the difference to the result.



On parade: Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, speaking to a woman special constable at Hendon yesterday during an inspection of special constables from the Number Three area. Sir Kenneth hopes to inspect all his "specials" by area before 1987, when a full Metropolitan parade is planned (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

'No scandal' behind car charity

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Lord Goodman, chairman of the Government-backed charity that provides cars for the disabled, yesterday condemned an outrageous and a total misrepresentation of the charity's fund-raising efforts.

His comments came as Barry Sheene, the former motor cycle champion, made a BBC television appeal for funds for the charity, which has all-party support and the Queen as its chief patron.

Since its foundation in 1977, the charity has provided 33,000 cars for the disabled at cheap rates through a £100m revolving loan arranged through the clearing banks.

A report in the *Sunday People* claimed that 83p of every £1 raised by the charity's collecting boxes went in running costs. Of £273,000 raised by the boxes in the past three years, £227,000 had gone in overheads.

Lord Goodman said the amounts raised by the collecting boxes had been a great disappointment, but there was no scandal. The charity had spent £134,000 on buying the boxes since 1981 in the hope that they would bring in perhaps £400,000 a year.

Festival to go on despite bombing

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The annual international fishing festival in Ulster's lakeland will be held next year despite the Provisional IRA bombing, but soldiers are likely to be barred.

Two soldiers, one who lost both legs, and a police reservist are very seriously ill in hospital after two separate blasts on Friday in Armagh and Fermanagh in which four members of the security forces died.

The upsurge in violence is seen as a response to the New Ireland Forum report, as well as letting republicans know that the synchronization of the "ballot box and Armalite" approach to politics continues as Provisional Sinn Féin, political wing of the Provisional IRA, contests the European elections.

The Army is likely to review security for off-duty soldiers and advise all military personnel of the dangers of fleeing their guard ship.

The soldiers who died were Corporal Thomas Agar, aged 35, married with one son, from Jarrold, Tyne and Wear, and Lance Corporal Robert Huggins, aged 29, married with three sons, from Gorton, Manchester. They were serving with the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, based at Ballykelly, co Londonderry. The deaths bring to five the

New NoW steps up tabloid war

Early sales estimates indicated last night that the *News of the World* had scored an impressive first day victory in the intensified Sunday tabloid newspaper war.

The *News of the World*, the last of Britain's mass-circulation papers to go tabloid, was believed to have sold 500,000 extra copies of its first new-size edition.

Sales of its two main rivals, the *Sunday Mirror* and the *Sunday People*, appeared, as expected, to be down because of interest stimulated by the new tabloid and the £900,000 spent on advertising it.

Sunday newspaper buying habits across the market were disturbed and *The Mail on Sunday* and the *Sunday Express* were also affected.

Crossword area winner

Mr Terry Girdlestone, aged 54, a mathematician by profession who plays competitive bridge, won the Bristol regional final of the Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword Championship at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, yesterday (John Grant, Crossword Editor, writes). He has appeared in the national final five times.

He solved the four championship puzzles in an average of 12½ minutes each, beating by two minutes Professor Roy Davies, of Leicester University. Mrs Lois Clark, of Monacut, Somerset, was third. All three go to the national final in London in September. The prizes were presented by Mr Edmund Akenhead, who retired as Crossword Editor of *The Times* last October.

RAF men killed

Two airmen were found dead yesterday after an RAF Buccaneer on an exercise crashed in the Moray Firth, about 20 miles from Fraserburgh. The aircraft, crewed by a pilot and navigator, was one of six from RAF Lossiemouth taking part in the exercise. Rescue men later found wreckage.

Art grant spent

The National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh has spent all its 1984 funds on prints and drawings on a seventeenth-century masterpiece 6in across, by Nicolas Poussin. The £160,000 cost was a record for the gallery. It raised more than £60,000 elsewhere.

Bishop to retire

The Right Rev Douglas Feaver, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the oldest diocesan Bishop in England, announced at a synod meeting this weekend that he is to retire in October, at the age of 70.

Lords set to defeat housing Bill

By David Walker
Government ministers fear they could lose the whole of the Housing and Building Control Bill because of opposition in the Lords.

A coalition of Alliance and Labour peers aided by a few Conservative rebels has doggedly fought the Bill's provisions on public housing for the elderly. The Bill is in danger of running out of time and being lost.

Meanwhile, the Bill's provision to speed up the sale of council houses will be further delayed.

Lord Whitelaw, the leader of the Lords, will begin meetings with Conservative peers this week to try to persuade them to attend debates and toe the party line on the Bill's final appearance in the Lords next month.

Tenants 'ousted'

Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless, has gathered evidence that suggests that thousands of council tenants have been given notice to quit in order to preempt the Bill's provision to extend security of tenure and give some tenants the right to buy.

Conran speeds building project to save £3m tax

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of the Habitat/Mothercare retail chain, hopes to save about £3m in value-added tax on a £30m development scheme in the London docklands by obtaining planning permission and signing a contract for it before June 1.

From that date 15 per cent tax is payable on all building work except new construction. Sir Terence said that the difference between signing before and after June 1 meant not doing it at all.

The scheme is for the development of a residential, retail, offices, and leisure complex on a 12-acre site of derelict riverside warehouses at Butlers' Wharf, on the south bank of the Thames just east of Tower Bridge.

The only exemption to the new tax, the government confirmed last week, will be alterations to listed buildings, although it will still apply to their repair and maintenance.

The consortium hoping to develop Butlers' Wharf include: Habitat/Mothercare, Jacob Rothschild, and Alistair McAlpine. The project managers are Conran Roche, a



Sir Terence: Planning £30m docklands complex.

company set up by Sir Terence and Mr Fred Lloyd Roche, an architect and former general manager of Milton Keynes Development Corporation.

Mr Roche said: "We have accelerated into six weeks what would normally have taken six months." He is optimistic that outline planning permission will be given by the London Docklands Development Corporation, the local planning authority, in time for the contract to be signed with the building firm.

Coal board faces oil power bill

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The National Coal Board faces an increasing bill for the electricity industry's strategy of preserving coal stocks at power stations.

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) has spent £150m on heavy fuel oil on the Rotterdam spot market to maintain maximum output at its five big oil-fired stations. But electricity generated by oil is up to a quarter more expensive than that from coal and that will be passed-on to the coal board.

In 1970, another nationalized industry, British Rail, had to compensate the CEGB for increasing its oil burning after a rail strike affected coal deliveries.

The CEGB refused yesterday to confirm reports that coal stocks grew at power stations last week as deliveries from working mines totalled 700,000 tonnes, compared with a burn of 600,000 tonnes.

It has not tried to import any of the six million tonnes of Australian coal it holds in Rotterdam and Antwerp.

An estimated four million tonnes of the twenty million tonnes in stock at the start of the miners' strike have been burnt.

Since May 1 more than half of electricity generated in England and Wales has been produced by oil and nuclear stations, with the Dinorwic hydro-station in Wales being used to meet sudden demand. Supply is also supplemented from Scotland.

Vandalism suspected at Normandy war graves

By Staff Reporters

Police officers in Bayeux, in Normandy, northern France, are studying a gravel-like substance thought to be weed-killer found sprinkled on the lawn in front of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission site yesterday.

The memorial is directly opposite the war cemetery, the biggest of 18 in the Calvados region of Normandy, which the Queen is to visit next month to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Allied landings.

The substance was discovered on Thursday night. There was no indication as to who was responsible for the apparent attempt at vandalism and there had been no report of similar incidents at any of the other cemeteries.

The memorial, designed by the late Philip Hepworth in Portland and Normandy stone and brick, comprises two loggias in classical form linked by a gallery with four columns, and a frieze with the inscription *Nos o Guillelmo victis, victoribus pariam liberos*, or "We, once conquered by William, have now set free the conqueror's native land".

Poly High Court action

The battle between Mr Patrick Harrington, aged 19, a National Front member and student at the North London Polytechnic, and other students, who refused to allow him to attend lectures, enters a critical stage today when his lawyer seeks an injunction in the High Court against the polytechnic's

Views invited on fraud trial options

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

New ways of trying criminals on fraud charges instead of trial by jury have been canvassed by the newly appointed committee on fraud trials under Lord Roskill.

The committee was set up last year in response to growing concern that the law and procedure governing long and complex fraud trials were inadequate.

Some senior judges had called for the abolition of trial by jury in cases of serious fraud and the committee is inviting comment on options that might be adopted instead.

The committee says that among suggestions are trial by a single judge sitting either with assessors or with a jury, possibly smaller than at present and selected for its special qualifications, or trial by three judges, one with special qualifications, sitting without a jury.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

It is not only the Labour Party that is capable of tying itself in knots over nuclear defence, as the Liberal Council demonstrated at Weston-super-Mare on Saturday. The one consolation for the Alliance is that it might have been worse.

A unilateralist motion calling for a purely European non-nuclear defence organization to replace Nato was remitted for consideration by the party assembly in the autumn only after it had received a good deal of support in debate. As it was, the council voted for the immediate withdrawal of cruise missiles from this country.

It might be argued that that decision does not matter because the Liberal Assembly had already voted against the deployment of cruise missiles as long ago as 1981, that Liberal and Social Democratic MPs united against deployment in the House of Commons at the end of October, and that anyway the Liberal Council, being composed largely of activists, is not representative of the party at large.

But the critical point is that the council has now taken a position that conflicts with the Alliance manifesto for the European parliamentary elections, which seeks simply to "suspend further deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles to give the Soviet Union an opportunity to come back to the conference table". In other words, the manifesto accepts, in the meantime, the missiles that are already here.

Effect of reinforcing Owen's doubts

The Liberal Council is the policy-making body of the party between assemblies, and it cannot be taken for granted that the activists who dominate it will be unable to sway the subsequent assembly. It will therefore be entirely legitimate for all Liberal candidates in the European elections to be quizzed as to whether they agree with the council or stand by the manifesto.

That will be embarrassing during the campaign which gets under way this week. The council's decision may also have a more damaging long-term effect on the Alliance, because it is likely to reinforce the doubts of Dr Owen and some other leading Social Democrats that Liberal politicians are the kind with whom they want to be very closely linked.

The council's decision is not just a momentary aberration on a sunny Saturday morning. It reflects a serious division of opinion between the SDP and a great many, possibly a majority of, active Liberals.

The SDP has never seriously opposed the deployment of some cruise missiles in the country. It has made its support conditional upon what happens in disarmament negotiations, and it has also argued consistently for a dual-key system. It was only after an Alliance amendment to that effect was rejected in the House of Commons last October that the Social Democratic MPs voted with the Liberals against deployment.

Too small an army without Liberals

In his new message this year, Dr Owen said explicitly: "We are right... not to oppose Nato's initial deployment of cruise. We will campaign for a temporary suspension on further deployment of cruise in the hope that the Soviet Union will return to negotiate..."

That line was confirmed by the Council for Social Democracy at Aston later in January, and the Liberal leadership has accepted the case for simply halting the further deployment of cruise, which is now set out in the Alliance European manifesto.

But the Liberals' activists want to have nothing to do with cruise at all, and whole cast of mind on defence is far less robust than Dr Owen's. Listening to Saturday's debate I could sympathize with his inclination to maintain a certain distance from the Liberals. Yet I still believe that that cannot be in his interest. Without the Liberals, he would be a general with too small an army to count.

Saturday's decision does not mark the end of the defence debate in the Liberal Party. It will rage intensively between now and the assembly, and the outcome will be critical to the future of the Alliance. The leading Social Democrats need to be in a position to influence such debates as well as the thinking of their own party.

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Heseltine under pressure from Service chiefs to modify reorganization

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The most senior officers of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force have formally made known to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, their anxieties about some aspects of his scheme for reorganizing the highest levels of the Ministry of Defence.

They are understood to have done so in a memorandum which sets out arguments in favour of the individual Services retaining a more effective role in policy formation and other matters than Mr Heseltine intends them to have.

Under his scheme, which was published in outline in March, and of which the details are being worked out, the individual Services would lose their policy-forming staffs; they would be concentrated in a single organization under the Chief of Defence Staff.

The memorandum to Mr Heseltine is believed to have been signed by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff.

The Services have been surprised that Mr Heseltine

should have launched his far-reaching proposals after discussing them with only a handful of people. It is said that even Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the Defence Staff, was not involved until about two days before the scheme was published.

Mr Heseltine says he did so because it was inevitable that his ideas would lead out as soon as a larger number of people was brought into the discussions. It is also probable that he foresaw the hostility he would arouse and he may have felt that he could achieve his reforms only through bouncing the Services into them by a surprise publication.

The chiefs of the individual Services are believed to take the view that Mr Heseltine has invested so much political capital in his scheme that it is inevitable that something fairly closely resembling it will be implemented.

Their memorandum, therefore, does not amount to a re-arguing of the case for his scheme, but does offer an alternative organizational structure to his.

Their strategy appears to be to accept the broad thrust of Mr Heseltine's plan, but to seek modifications to it to eliminate

what are seen as its more harmful defects.

The Service chiefs are understood in the memorandum to have set out principled arguments in favour of the individual Services retaining an effective capability in such matters as resource allocation, assessment of operational requirements, and policy formation, and against the chiefs of staff being reduced to the role of managers of their Services.

One solution which has been mooted, though probably not in the chiefs' memorandum, is that some elements of the central policy staffs should have a role related specifically to an individual Service, for example, Operational Requirements (Royal Navy), and that in such cases that section should be responsible not only to the Chief of Defence Staff, as Mr Heseltine wishes, but also to the relevant single Service chief of staff.

It is understood that the chiefs are also resisting Mr Heseltine's stated intention to abolish the positions of vice-chiefs of staff, though it is being said that someone will have to do a similar job, possibly downgraded by one rank.

Link with surveyors opposed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Discussions are expected to be set up between the Law Society and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors over possible partnerships between solicitors and estate agents who are chartered surveyors.

Present rules forbid solicitors entering into partnership with members of other professions and also insist that their practices are run as partnerships and not limited liability companies. But fears over competition for conveyancing work is forcing the profession to consider a variety of options in the way it carries out its work.

The idea of multi-discipline partnerships is one of the topics to be debated on Wednesday at a conference in London of presidents and secretaries of local law societies throughout England and Wales.

There is pressure from some solicitors for their practice rules to be changed to allow such an initiative, but a Law Society working paper to be debated at the conference is not in favour.

It says that, although partnerships offer "a deceptively attractive solution to many of the difficulties the profession will face", they might "undermine the character of the profession" and will ultimately lead to the "disintegration of each of the professions involved".

The paper adds that it would be unrealistic to expect partnerships with chartered surveyors alone "to suffice to answer the needs the profession will face". It would be difficult, it says, to avoid such partnerships with non-professional estate agents, mortgage brokers, and others.

TV-am chief to go in cuts dispute

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The commercial breakfast station TV-am is to lose its editor-in-chief, Mr Greg Dyke, who is credited with boosting the ratings from a disastrous 200,000 viewers a year ago to 1.4 million, a position which frequently beats the station's rival BBC programme.

Mr Dyke is expected to resign tomorrow after a clash with the company's new managing director, Mr Bruce Gynell, who arrived at TV-am on May 4.

The company refused to comment on Mr Dyke's position yesterday. But it is understood that he decided to resign on Thursday night over plans for more economics.

Mr Gynell, an Australian who was brought in after changes in the company's shareholdings which gave Fleet Holdings and Mr Kerry Packer the two principal stakes, is believed to have concluded that

more cuts in production costs are essential for survival.

TV-am is attracting advertising revenue of about £1m a month but is costing £1.3m to run. Even with its expected increase in advertising revenues during the Los Angeles Olympics, the station is still living beyond its means, and must reduce its overheads, Mr Gynell is believed to have told Mr Dyke, a former London Weekend Television executive.

Mr Dyke is thought to have received £40,000 a year to come to the station, with an audience-related bonus which now gives him a total salary of between £60,000 and £80,000.

TV-am journalists were disappointed at the thought of losing Mr Dyke. One member of the production staff said: "I think most people will be sorry to see him go because he has won a lot of respect".

Rubbish is 'worth' £2,000m

Britain's imports bill for raw materials could be cut by up to £2,000m and energy costs could be much reduced if more rubbish was recycled with new technology, a report in *Footloose*, the environmental magazine, says.

The British recycling rate in 1982 was the worst in the EEC, the report says. About 5 per cent of refuse was used to generate heat, while 30 million tonnes are dumped annually.

Farmers are said to burn six million tonnes of straw, worth £600m.

Women 'harassed' by tutors

Women undergraduates at Oxford University who have suffered sexual harassment by tutors are having great difficulty persuading college authorities to take the complaints seriously, a report issued today says.

Women undergraduates, replying to questionnaires from the Oxford University Student Women's committee, alleged 63 incidents, including one case of rape, one of "coerced sex", four assaults, seven physical approaches, and four propositions.

In 11 cases college tutors were responsible and in 12 external tutors were involved, the report alleges. It says that 18 cases involved male undergraduates. Questionnaires were sent to all 3,000 women undergraduates; 361 were returned.

The report says: "There were worrying allegations that violence against women students by their male colleagues had been hushed up by colleges anxious to avoid scandal."

Kiwi fruit from Guernsey

Guernsey, which provided almost 30 per cent of Britain's summer tomatoes, is going through a vegetable revolution. Glasshouses that used to produce tomatoes are homes for exotic plants such as melons and kiwi fruits.

The island's economy was affected when the Dutch Government gave its producers cheap fuel for heating. That led

to more than 348 acres of tomatoes being lost in the past 10 years.

This year Guernsey will supply only 25,000 tonnes of tomatoes, compared with 60,000 tonnes in 1974, but the island has been growing cucumbers, celery beans, asparagus, and fennel. One producer has even started to retail tomato wine.

Step towards unmanned railway

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Advanced electronic equipment being installed on the Bedford to St Pancras commuter line north of London could make it Britain's first completely automatic railway.

The equipment enables one computerized signal box to control the entire 50-mile line, including driverless trains, unmanned stations, and announcements to passengers on trains and stations.

For several weeks now, unknown to passengers, station announcements at Bedford have been made in words no human being spoke.

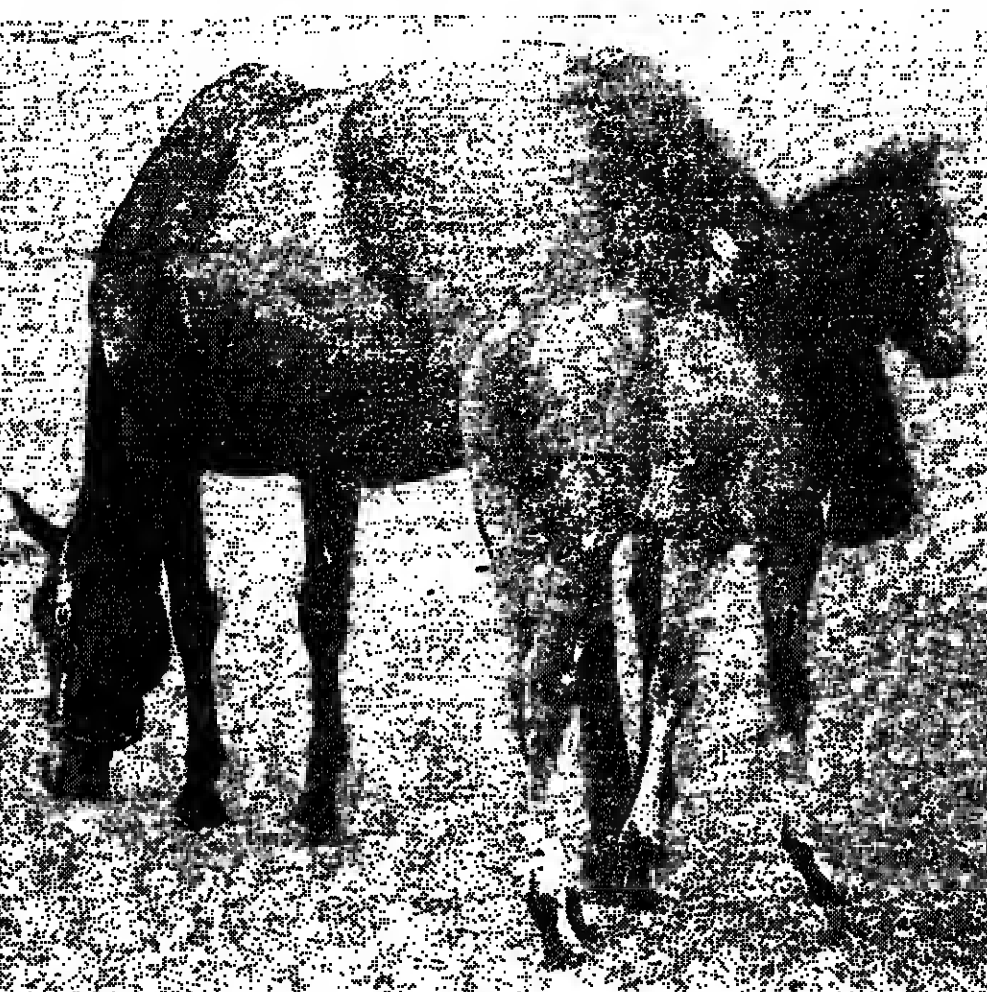
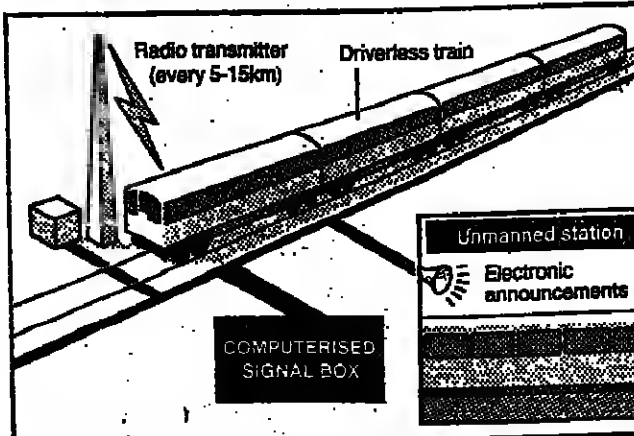
The voice is that of Chris Kay, a North Country announcer, but the words were selected by computer in what is claimed to be the world's most

advanced technique for reconstructing the human voice.

Unlike the new talking dashboards on cars, which use electronic sound and talk like robots, the BR system takes an actual human voice, chops it into sounds one nine-thousandth of a second long, stores them digitally, then reconstructs them at will.

Dowry Electronics, the developer of the system, regard it as a big breakthrough, and sound systems have already been ordered by Australia Spencer Street Station in Melbourne, South Africa, Canada, Germany and Scotland.

"We can do a Glasgow accent or an Edinburgh one", according to Mr Derek Wyld, Dowry's director of the project.



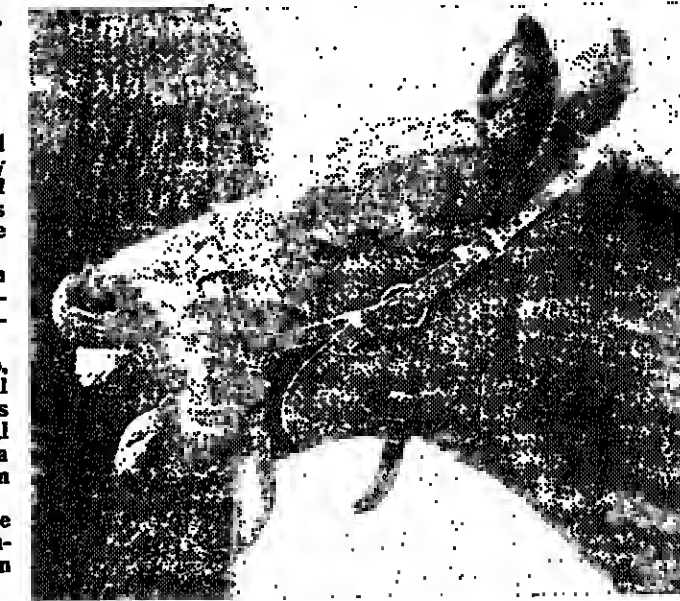
Last foal of Troy's line

Classic pedigree: The last foal of Troy, the 200th Derby winner, who died last May aged seven, standing alongside his mother, Amadina, at the National Stud, Newmarket.

The bay colt was born on April 25 at Tim Hlland-Martin's Overbury Stud in Gloucestershire.

The brilliant son of Petingo, owned by Sir Michael Sabell and Lord Winstock, was syndicated to stud, at a capital value of £7.2m. His death was a bitter blow for European breeders.

Amadina, who won three races, has produced two winners. (Photographs: Brian Harris.)



High Street shops set for May sales boom

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's high street sales boom, deflated by bad winter weather and a late Easter, is enjoying a spring filip and shopkeepers are set for record trading in May.

The latest distributive trades survey published today by the Coöfederation of British Industry indicates that 70 per cent of retailers expect their sales to be higher this month than a year ago, with only 6 per cent predicting a dip.

However, because the expectations of shops and stores have not been fully realized during the past four months, the CBI is remaining cautious about immediate prospects. Mr John Salisse, chairman of the survey panel, said: "It is too early to say whether May will be better than last month, which was a very good one, surpassing the record levels reached in the last quarter of 1983". In April, 71 per cent of retailers reported increased sales on a year earlier. 55 per cent said orders placed with suppliers were up, and 60 per cent had increased their stocks.

In the year ended in April, the confectionery, tobacco, and newspapers sectors were the only one to report a decrease in orders placed with suppliers. It was also the only sector to destock during the year.

Expectations are most cautious in the motor trades, where 48 per cent of firms expect sales this month to remain at last year's level.

Blossoms for romance

Fresh flowers are the most romantic gift for a woman, said 65 per cent of women, among more than 1,000 people interviewed in a Gallup poll for Interflora on the eve of the Chelsea Flower Show.

Lingerie came next (18 per cent); theatre tickets (9 per cent); and chocolates (5 per cent).

Yeast pills could speed making of champagne

By Jane MacQuitty

A French research programme into tiny porous yeast capsules could speed up the costly process of making champagne.

The hitherto secret research has been conducted jointly by the Champagne region's official body, the Comité Interprofessionnel de Vin de Champagne (CIVC), and the world's largest champagne producer, Moët et Chandon, but it will take at least two more years of research before the industry knows whether the new encapsulated yeast system will work.

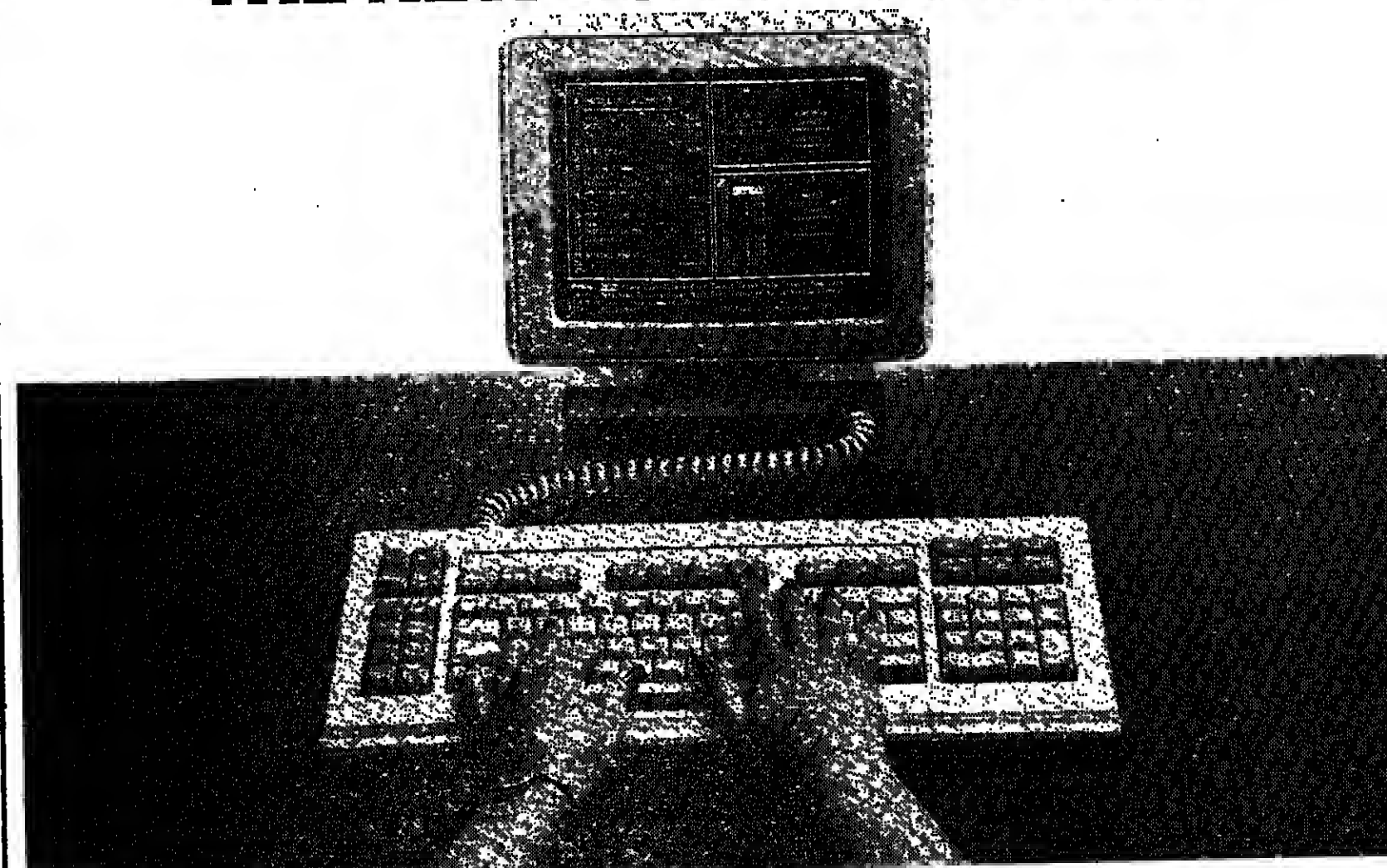
The yeast capsules made from a neutral gelatine membrane induce champagne to bubble as usual during the second fermentation but also trap the yeasty sediment. Removing the capsules should be much quicker than the present laborious *remuage* method of standing the bottles upside down in wooden racks, gradually shaking by hand the sediment down in to the cork before removing the cork and sediment.

Both the CIVC and Moët et Chandon have emphasized that the encapsulated yeast method is still at the experimental and confidential stage, with M Yves Bernard, chairman of the champagne makers, admitting that he knew the Spanish sparkling wine firm were looking at it.

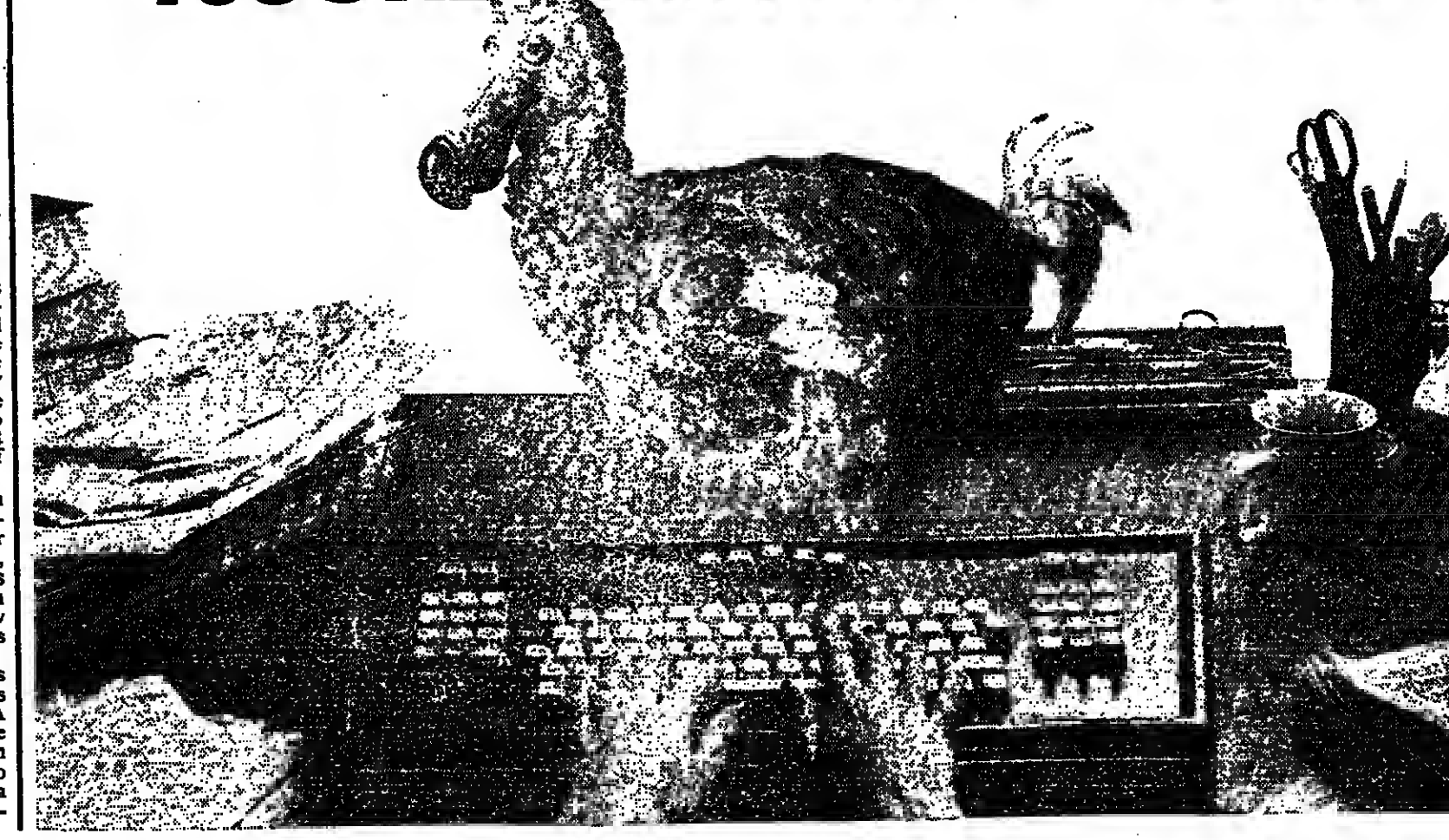
According to M André Enders, of the CIVC, although there have been "interesting results" the official body is now trying to make the yeast method work on a commercial scale.

Unlike the CIVC, M Bernard feels that even with the new system *remuage* would still have to take place, although with less time in the racks. He saw its chief advantage not in speeding up *remuage* but in gaining valuable bottle storage space in the cellars. He concluded: "It is out a revolution it is an evolution".

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Campaign for Europe: 1

Threat to dozen Tories in cities

The three-cornered battle for English seats in next month's European elections will be fought most fiercely in the main conurbations of the Midlands and the North-west. For it is there that nearly all the Conservative and Labour marginals lie.

As the campaign opens, Conservative candidates in these key areas are aware that the recent local and by-election results could spell disaster for them if the same trend is repeated when voters go to the polls on June 14.

In a study published today Professor Richard Rose, of the Centre for the Study of Public Policy at Strathclyde, points out that the Conservatives would lose 12 seats in England on the basis of this month's by-elections.

That pessimistic view is not shared by Conservative campaign managers. They argue that all sorts of other factors, such as turn-out and organizational abilities, will work to their advantage. They concede privately, however, that half a dozen seats are highly vulnerable. They include both Birmingham and Midlands West which covers the Wolverhampton area.

Outside the urban marginals, most Conservative candidates

The campaign proper for next month's European elections gets under way today with the publication of the Conservative and Labour manifestos. The Social Democratic Party-Liberal Alliance and the regional and special interest parties have already published their programmes. In the first of four articles on Britain's 81 Euro-constituencies, David Cross analyses the difficulties confronting the main political parties contesting the 66 seats in England.

are sitting pretty however unpopular Margaret Thatcher's Government may prove to be. About 40 of the 55 seats held by Conservative members in the outgoing European Parliament are so safe that it would take a shift in public opinion of cataclysmic proportions to remove them.

They range from London South-West with a majority of just 15 per cent (based on the June, 1983, general election figures) to the two fortresses of West Sussex and Surrey West with huge majorities of more than 30 per cent over the SDP-Liberal Alliance.

In rural England, the biggest challenge to Conservative candidates is likely to come from the Alliance which will be fighting its first European election campaign. But although Alliance candidates may emerge as strong runners-up in many constituencies, only in Cornwall and Plymouth do they stand any realistic chance of capturing a seat from the Conservatives.

On the basis of Professor Rose's calculations the prospect for Labour is fairly rosy if it can mobilize its supporters. As a result partly of boundary changes since the 1979 European elections and an advance by the Alliance it could almost double its representation in Strasbourg from 11 to 21 seats in England, he calculates.

Against that, only about half the seats held by Labour can be regarded as totally safe. With the exception of London North East, they are all to the north of Conservative-held Derbyshire. The most crucial test for Labour will be Greater Manchester West, which was won by the Conservatives in 1979 with a thin margin.

The Labour candidate this time is Mrs Barbara Castle, perhaps Britain's best known MP to Strasbourg and, more important, the leader of the Labour delegation in the European Parliament. She has been forced to fight that marginal, which on the basis of the

general election results would have had a Labour majority of just more than 3 per cent, because of boundary changes.

Only two of the seats won by Labour in 1979 might conceivably fall to the Alliance. These are Northumbria, and Leeds, where the Alliance and the Conservatives mounted strong challenges last June.

The greatest challenge for all three parties during the forthcoming campaign will be to persuade voters to turn out on June 14.

The latest Gallup poll indicated that only 13 per cent of the electorate were aware of the election at the beginning of last week. But the same opinion survey also found that 41 per cent of its sample would certainly go to the polls.

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative delegation to the European Parliament, conceded last week that many farmers were extremely angry about the deal and that could lead to abstentions among potential supporters.

But such problems pale into insignificance against Labour's task of trying to explain to its supporters why they should vote with an institution which the party was intent on withdrawing only a year ago.

Studies in Public Policy No 128 - European Parliament constituencies in Britain 1984. Tomorrow: Scotland.

Zia stands firm on election pledge

From Michael Hamlyn Islamabad

The military dictator of Pakistan, President Zia-ul-Haq, is holding fast to his plans for elections for a controlled return to democracy by March, 1985.

Basking in the aftermath of the visit by the US Vice-President, Mr George Bush - the highest level visit since President Nixon called in 1969 - General Zia declared that the project was proceeding.

"Does the programme stand?"

Answer affirmative", he said.

"And yes, in block capitals".

A soft drink on the table before him as he waited at Lahore airport, the General indicated, however, that the pain of election, like the taste of unpleasant medicine, was likely to be minimized by an uncommonly swift approach.

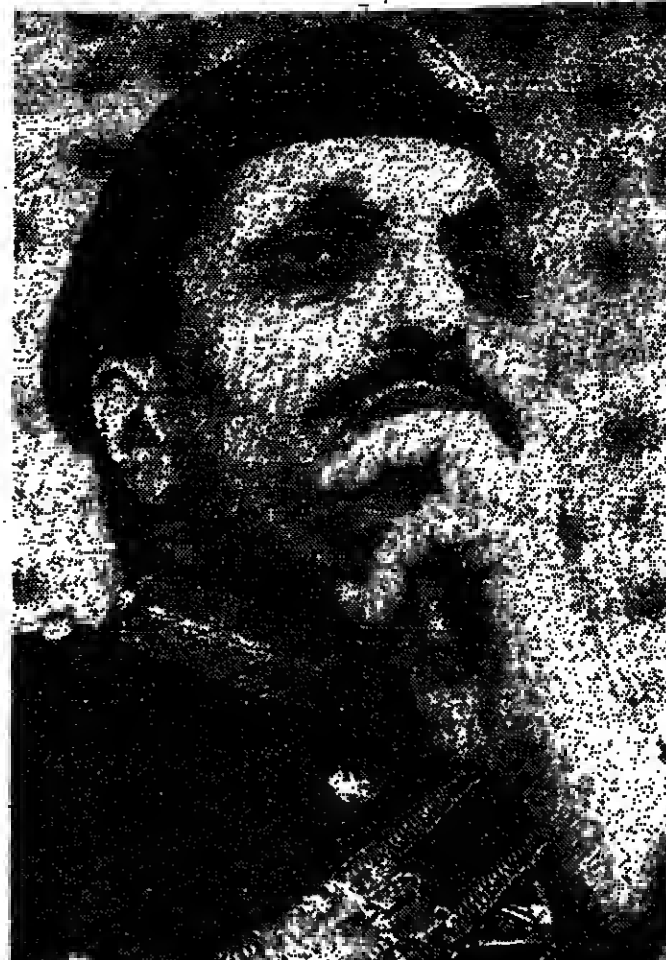
"We are looking forward, or we are planning for, a short election campaign", he said. But in addition to a short election campaign he is also planning to allow only a short time for opposition to his plans for the basis of those elections.

"We will announce all these in a package", he said. "In other words, all the decisions which will be announced at one time. Elections will be held on such and such a date; election campaign starts on such and such a date, closes on such and such a date, polls on such and such a date."

By "the basis for the elections" the military regime means whether or not political parties will be allowed to contest them, and who will be qualified to vote or stand for election.

"Qualifications and disqualifications will be laid down by the present Government", the President said, making it plain that the return to democracy was likely to be very carefully controlled indeed.

"We have a list of disqualifications, which I will not be able to give you at this time", he added. "It certainly will not be a disqualification for a person to have been a member of any



President Zia: Keeping cards close to his chest

political party, or even an office-bearer."

Would it be a disqualification to have been in jail during the recent political disturbances?

"I am sure you know that people here consider it to be a qualification", the President smiled. But he made clear that the same fate as their counterparts in neighbouring Argentina, who were driven out of power in disgrace and left out in the cold (for them) of a nascent democracy.

President Gregorio Alvarez has promised elections for November 25 to return this nation at the mouth of the River Plate to civilian rule - but these elections are dependent on the influence in the ensuing government.

On May 1 while the country's unions staged a massive rally which drew an estimated 250,000 people, al-

lowed to operate legally a proposal for negotiating about certain constitutional reforms the generals would like implemented before they hand over power.

These include a formal advisory role in government for the National Security Council, institutionalizing the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians and restricting guarantees of personal liberty in cases of subversion. They

would also include the continued political proscription of certain individuals and parties considered too left-wing.

The latest proposal is a more palatable version of similar reforms the military has tried to introduce without success on two other occasions. In 1980, a national plebiscite overwhelmingly rejected a more stringent version of the same reforms. Last June, the three legal parties broke off talks on

the armed forces' role - as such", he said.

Then he added, opaquely: "The National Security Council is envisaged to be a supreme security council, which is to take certain decisions, and to help the Government and the President in making certain critical decisions, in only special circumstances."

The President, who is also Chief Martial Law Administrator, is concerned to improve relations with India, and to that end welcomed the visit to Pakistan at the weekend of the Indian Foreign Secretary (the senior civil servant in the External Affairs Ministry), Mr M. K. Rasgotra.

The President expects some progress to be made on the oow pact (offered by Pakistan) of the treaty of friendship and cooperation (counter-offered by India). The two are more or less identical, according to the President, except for two clauses - one which requires a guarantee that no foreign bases be established, the other that all issues be settled bilaterally.

"We feel that these two clauses are unnecessary, unwarranted and tantamount to undermining Pakistan's authority. No sovereign state can ever expect to agree to such clauses", he said.

He would also like to see a reduction of tension on the Indo-Pakistan border. Both countries have heavy concentrations of troops facing each other across the frontier. According to General Zia, "Pakistan has not developed any additional bases on our border but India in the past five or ten years has developed military posts, cantonments, built new airfields, and has thus created conditions which are of great concern to us from a security point of view."

The President says he has urged Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to make some withdrawals of troops.

"But", he said reflectively, "we received no answer."

Ministers' workload 'too big for anyone'

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers are overburdened by the British system of government and should take more time off, Lord Rothschild, former head of the Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank, said last night.

Speaking on BBC Radio 3's *The Politics of Thinking*, Lord Rothschild said the workload of a minister "is too much for any individual to cope with."

God knows who tells the Prime Minister, "look, it's time you took a couple of days off," he said. "I am quite sure that he [Sir Robert] and I could concoct a method. ... You get a lot of

false alarms, you get a lot of weird things. ... I don't think it would be too difficult", he added.

Verdict on Blunt

Lord Rothschild spoke publicly for the first time in the radio interview about the late Anthony Blunt, his former friend and wartime colleague in MI5.

"It was a very serious blow to me when I was told that Blunt was a traitor. I lost confidence in my ability to judge people. ... He must have had a highly compartmentalized life and almost a schizoid existence because I never saw it."

Of Guy Burgess, the diplomat who defected to Moscow in 1951, Lord Rothschild said: "He was a drunk, very dirty in his habits, rather clever, quite amusing and good company; in no circumstances would I have ever given him a job."

Credit card for private medicine

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Britain's largest commercial based private hospital group, American Medical International, which has nine hospitals, to introduce treatment on credit from July.

A credit card will allow patients who are uninsured, or underinsured, to pay in monthly instalments.

The card will cover conventional medicine, surgery and items often excluded from insurance cover, dentistry, cosmetic surgery and childbirth. It is also hoped to stimulate outpatient services, such as health screening and preventative medicine.

The company said that interest charges would be lower than for most credit cards. "The aim is to allow people who are not insured, and who cannot afford or do not want to afford to pay for private treatment all at once, to spread the cost and still have private care."

Potency of rabies jab in doubt

Evidence that the new human-cell-based rabies vaccine is less potent than currently used is to be considered by the Government's expert advisory body, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization.

The move came after a study in the United States, reported in *The Lancet*, which suggests that the new vaccine's ability to produce antibodies to rabies may have declined, or be more variable than was thought.

The new vaccine is much less painful and produces fewer side effects than the old animal-cell-based vaccine, which was used only to treat people who had been bitten by an animal that might be rabid. Unlike the old vaccine, it is used to protect people in advance, not just as a treatment after exposure.

Although anyone who is bitten is told to have post-exposure treatment - rabies is almost invariably fatal once symptoms develop - the United States researchers say their findings are extremely worrying.

The study was launched after an American Peace Corps volunteer who had been vaccinated died from rabies after being bitten and failing to seek further treatment.

Daily Mail complaint is upheld

The *Daily Mail* printed an unsubstantiated story that the Labour leader of a north London borough council had encouraged staff to "spend, spend, spend", and gave him no recognizable opportunity to refute the allegations, the Press Council said in an adjudication published today.

The council upheld this complaint by Mr Martin Coleman, then leader of Brent Borough Council, and a further complaint that the newspaper's offer to publish a short letter rather than an editorial retraction was an inadequate remedy.

The story said staff employed by a Labour-controlled council had been told there was virtually a bottomless pit of cash to spend. It said the "socialists of Brent" were planning to spend in the next fortnight nearly £2m because they might lose power after the defection of a Labour councillor. The idea was to sabotage a Conservative proposal to reduce the rates if the party gained power.

Papua bans press from border with Indonesia

From Tony Dubodan Melbourne

Sensitivity over its relationship with Indonesia has prompted Papua New Guinea to ban journalists from its border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya and introduce strict regulations for visiting journalists.

Under the regulations announced by Mr Rabbie Namulul, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, journalists will be required to give a month's notice of their visit and provide details of people they will be interviewing in Papua New Guinea. Mr Namulul said the guidelines had been issued after "recent border incidents" monitoring the activities and movements of foreign journalists in the country.

Port Moresby has been embarrassed by foreign journalists' interviews with leaders of the Free West Papua Army in the border area. The guerrillas are waging a campaign against Indonesian forces in Irian Jaya, and Papua New Guinea is concerned that interviews with rebel leaders have taken place on its side of the border.

The border issue has been a constant source of irritation between the two countries since Papua New Guinea became independent. In March, Port Moresby alleged that two Indonesian aircraft had crossed the border and circled a border post.

Indonesia denied the incident, but relations between the countries sank to a new low. Papua New Guinea has about 6,000 refugees from the conflict in Irian Jaya. Last week, Mr Michael Somare, the Prime Minister, tried to put the problem into the international arena by giving the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees two weeks to persuade Indonesia to accept UN involvement.

If the UN fails to win Jakarta's approval Papua New Guinea will start sending back the refugees.

Asian immigrant flow worries Australians

From Our Correspondent Melbourne

The issue of Asian immigration to Australia has surfaced again with the publication on Saturday of an opinion poll which showed that 62 per cent of Australians disapprove of the increasing proportion of immigrants coming from Asia compared with Britain and Europe.

The poll was published in the Melbourne *Herald* and was based on a sample of 2,053 people throughout the country. While 62 per cent disapprove of the present immigration mix, only 30 per cent approve while 8 per cent are unsure. Sixty-four per cent believe that the total number of immigrants this year, about 90,000, is too great, and 4 per cent say it is too small.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the Leader of the Opposition, described the poll as a warning to the Government to heed public opinion.

Generals will only step down if their terms are met

The military rulers of one of the few repressive regimes surviving in South America are getting ready to hand over to the civilians. But as Douglas Tweedale reports in the first of two articles, they still want to keep a grip on the levers of power.

Whether Uruguay's military rulers are to keep their promise to step down from the political stage they have dominated for the past 11 years appears to hinge on how graceful an exit they are able to make from an increasingly hostile situation.

The armed forces - as politically unpopular as any of the few military regimes remaining in South America - are determined not to suffer the same fate as their counterparts in neighbouring Argentina, who were driven out of power in disgrace and left out in the cold (for them) of a nascent democracy.

President Gregorio Alvarez has promised elections for November 25 to return this nation at the mouth of the River Plate to civilian rule - but these elections are dependent on the influence in the ensuing government.

On May 1 while the country's unions staged a massive rally which drew an estimated 250,000 people, al-

lowed to operate legally a proposal for negotiating about certain constitutional reforms the generals would like implemented before they hand over power.

These include a formal advisory role in government for the National Security Council, institutionalizing the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians and restricting guarantees of personal liberty in cases of subversion. They

would also include the continued political proscription of certain individuals and parties considered too left-wing.

The latest proposal is a more palatable version of similar reforms the military has tried to introduce without success on two other occasions. In 1980, a national plebiscite overwhelmingly rejected a more stringent version of the same reforms. Last June, the three legal parties broke off talks on

the armed forces' role - as such", he said.

Then he added, opaquely: "The National Security Council is envisaged to be a supreme security council, which is to take certain decisions, and to help the Government and the President in making certain critical decisions, in only special circumstances."

The President, who is also Chief Martial Law Administrator, is concerned to improve relations with India, and to that end welcomed the visit to Pakistan at the weekend of the Indian Foreign Secretary (the senior civil servant in the External Affairs Ministry), Mr M. K. Rasgotra.

The President expects some progress to be made on the oow pact (offered by Pakistan) of the treaty of friendship and cooperation (counter-offered by India). The two are more or less identical, according to the President, except for two clauses - one which requires a guarantee that no foreign bases be established, the other that all issues be settled bilaterally.

"We feel that these two clauses are unnecessary, unwarranted and tantamount to undermining Pakistan's authority. No sovereign state can ever expect to agree to such clauses", he said.

He would also like to see a reduction of tension on the Indo-Pakistan border. Both countries have heavy concentrations of troops facing each other across the frontier. According to General Zia, "Pakistan has not developed any additional bases on our border but India in the past five or ten years has developed military posts, cantonments, built new airfields, and has thus created conditions which are of great concern to us from a security point of view."

The President says he has urged Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to make some withdrawals of troops.

"But", he said reflectively, "we received no answer."

Machines of war awake new pride

By Stewart Tendler

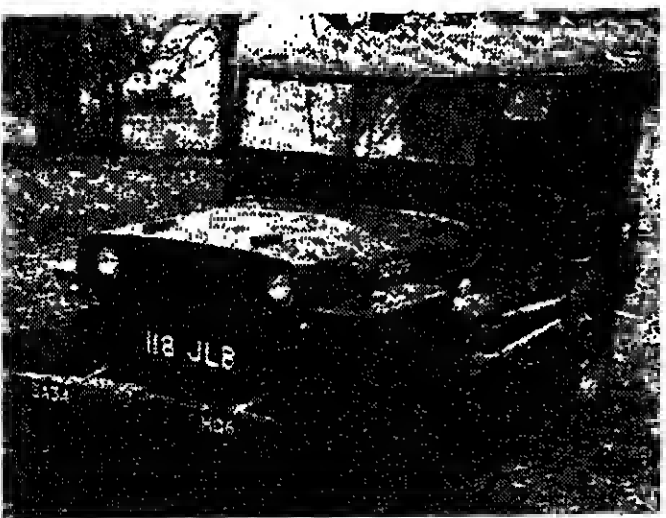
Forty years ago this week many English lanes echoed to the whining gears of a Jeep or the rumble and thunder of a Sherman tank preparing for the great adventure on the other side of the Channel.

But what was once commonplace has now become worthy of extensive salvage, as in the case of the 32-ton tank raised last weekend from the seabed off Toreros Sands where it came to grief practising for the Normandy landings in 1944.

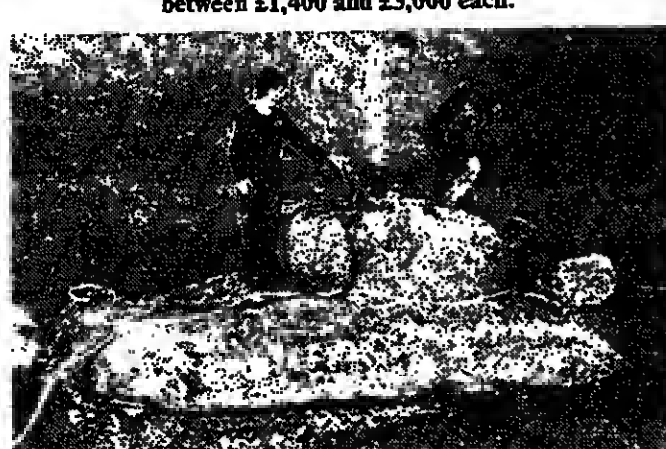
The tank was raised by Mr Kenneth Small, a Devon hotelier, who bought the right to salvage the vehicle from the United States Government for 50 dollars (about £35). Since the purchase 12 years ago Mr Small has spent £3,000 to get the tank from the seabed to become a memorial to American Servicemen who died practising for the D-Day landings.

The tank sank to 50 feet below the surface after falling from a landing craft in a training exercise in south Devon. It was raised using a diving ship which dragged it ashore.

It rejoins a world where the humble Jeep is now worth far more than its value in wartime.



The wartime Jeep: Two or three are sold each week at between £1,400 and £3,000 each.



Monster from the deep: A 32-ton Sherman tank is winched ashore after 40 years submerged.

Murder accused faces child-stealing charges

A Reading lorry driver was accused of three additional charges, of child stealing, when he appeared before Barking magistrates in Essex on Saturday charged with murdering Marie Payne, aged four.

Colin Evans, aged 44, of Russell Street, Reading, was led into court, handcuffed to two plainclothes detectives.

He was remanded in custody until Friday but agreed that he should appear only on every fourth remand hearing date. His next appearance at the court

was set for June 15. Victor Harris, the magistrate made an order banning identification of the children concerned. Their names have not been disclosed.

The new charges refer to two alleged offences in Ilford, Essex, on May 6, and one in John Fisher Street, east London on the same date. In the first two Evans was charged that he unlawfully intended to deprive the father of possession of a child aged under 14, and the third charge that he intended to deprive the mother of possession of the child.

Parliament this week

Commons, Today (9.30): Debate on the subject of the proposed new Bill, the Criminal Justice Bill, introduced by the Home Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr. The Bill is designed to reform the law relating to the death penalty, and to provide for the abolition of capital offences. The Bill is expected to pass in the House of Commons this week.

House of Lords, Today (2.30): Debate on the subject of the proposed new Bill, the Criminal Justice Bill, introduced by the Home Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr. The Bill is designed to reform the law relating to the death penalty, and to provide for the abolition of capital offences. The Bill is expected to pass in the House of Lords this week.

Business, Today (10.30): Debate on the subject of the proposed new Bill, the Criminal Justice Bill, introduced by the Home Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr. The Bill is designed to reform the law relating to the death penalty, and to provide for the abolition of capital offences. The Bill is expected to pass in the House of Commons this week.

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Discipline in our Prisons

The Home Secretary has set up a committee to look into the prison disciplinary system - how alleged offences against prison discipline are investigated and dealt with.

Your views are sought. For details on how to submit them, ring 01-213 5237/4158. Or write to: The Secretary, Mr. A. D. Burgess, Home Office, Room 1106, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Fighting Iraq attacks attempt West in Tankers

Iran turns pay master

By Robert ...

The Iranian revolution has turned the country into a pay master for the world's oil-producing nations. The new regime has announced that it will pay oil-producing nations for the oil they produce, rather than the other way round. This move is seen as a major step towards the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry.

Kabul drags its heels on peace terms

From Our Own Correspondent Islamabad

The UN peace mission for Afghanistan seems to have become bogged down yet again over the reluctance of the Kabul regime to come to terms.

Señor Diego Cordeiro, the Secretary General's special representative, visited the capital of Tehran, Islamabad and Kabul, as part of a shuttle mission to try to get the so-called "proximity talks" in Geneva restarted.

Under the Geneva formula neither the Pakistanis nor the Afghans meet, but conduct negotiations in separate rooms. There have been three sessions so far, but the final one broke down over the failure of the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul to agree to any kind of a phased timetable for withdrawal of forces.

Sahabza Yaqub Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, said sufficient progress was made in Pakistan's part for the Geneva process to be resumed.

Kabul said it would answer in three days, but no reply has been received in several weeks.

End-of-term report on Strasbourg

By Ian Murray

Years have not been obviously glorious ones for the Parliament.

At the start of the year the Parliament drew up its own report on its impact on Community policies. It runs to 65 pages and for an exercise in slapping itself on the back it is certainly a nice try.

Fighting shifts to shipping lanes

Iraq attacks vessels in attempt to embroil West in the Gulf war

From Zoriana Pysarsky, New York

Diplomatic observers at the United Nations of the Gulf war are convinced that the Iraqi attacks on vessels passing through the Gulf are the latest in a series of moves designed to provoke a Western military intervention in the 15-month-old conflict.

The Iraqi sinking of oil tankers and a merchant ship follows a pattern which began with the intensified bombing of Iranian civilian targets in February and the indiscriminate use of chemical weapons which, may military analysts feel, was done with little strategic forethought.

While Baghdad has clearly intended to intimidate Iran, it is also believed to have resorted to these tactics in order to focus world attention on a war that, except for bursts and spurts, has been largely ignored internationally. Baghdad now intends to translate this concern into direct action.

Behind this two-fold strategy is the realization that Iraq cannot force Iran to end the fighting alone. At best, the war of attrition could continue indefinitely with mounting political costs to the regime of President Saddam Hussein, and

worst, Iran's heralded "final ground offensive" could succeed when put into motion. Although the Soviet Union, among others, has been pouring in supplies for the Iraqi war effort, there are many countries in and outside the region which feel that an overwhelming Iraqi success would go against their interests.

Officials involved in trying to mediate in the Gulf war speak of fears voiced even by pro-Iraqi states of either side becoming the strongman of the region, and Iraq's recognition that outside aid as a last resort could be too little and too late.

With its attack on vessels sailing to or from Kharg Island, the main Iranian oil terminal, Iraq appears to be attempting to provide Iran into closing the Straits of Hormuz, or making it difficult for ships to pass without any formal closure.

So far Iran has not fallen for the bait. In letters to the United Nations, it has accused Iraq of attempting to internationalize the Gulf war, and its careful details of allegations that it hit two tankers last week are seen here as an attempt to avoid being trapped by the Iraq scenario.

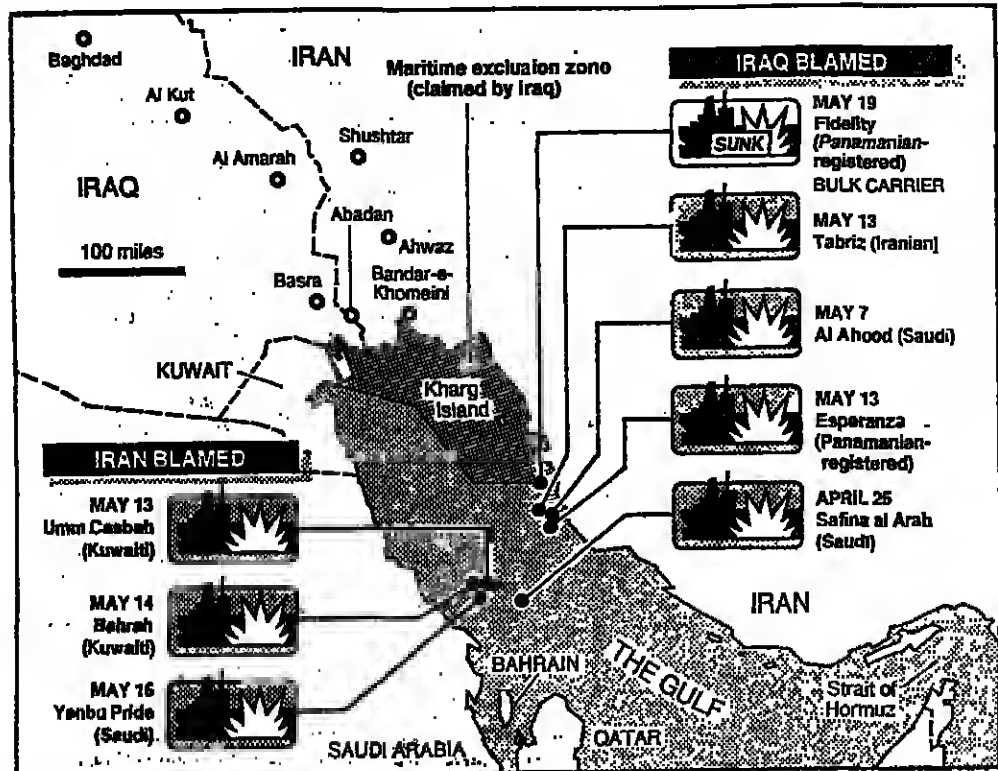
The response to Iraq's use of chemical weapons was universal condemnation but the attacks on vessels raised the possibility of drawing the United States and Western allies into the conflict. Given the unpredictable nature of the war, it is believed that even Western air support or escort for vessels could anger Iran into retaliation and embroil the West.

Officials from the Gulf countries who met in emergency session last week to study the options of maintaining free navigation in the Gulf say that awareness of Iraq's strategy is partially responsible for their reluctance to seek third-party intervention.

In making arrangements to take the matter to the United Nations Security Council, they hope to persuade Iraq to end the attacks, although they officially blame Iran for the crisis.

At the same time, should the situation become so desperate as to warrant Western intervention, the Security Council could provide a good moral cover, even though Soviet acquiescence in a direct Western role is difficult to imagine.

Tankers hit in the Gulf



Iran turns on its enemy's paymasters in tit-for-tat

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Last week's spate of Iranian and Iraqi attacks on shipping in the Gulf constitutes a marked shift of emphasis away from the land warfare between the two nations, which only two months ago was absorbing attention.

The increased anxiety about the security of oil supplies through the Gulf has arisen as a result of an apparent change of tactics by the Iraqis.

They have for many months been attacking shipping in the maritime exclusion zone which they had declared around the Iranian terminal of Kharg Island. These attacks had only limited success and made little impression on world opinion. Now, however, they have attacked three tankers outside the exclusion zone and close to the Iranian coast.

These attacks have been more effective, possibly because they were carried out well clear of defences at Kharg Island, and perhaps also because the Iraqis may have learnt to make more effective use of their Exocet missiles.

The obvious explanation for the Iranian attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers is that they could not let the latest Iraqi air attacks go unanswered and they felt they could achieve the maximum effect by striking at shipping belonging to Iraq's paymasters. With probably fewer than 30 serviceable F4 Phantom aircraft, using outdated weapons, the Iranians are not seen as having the capacity to wage a prolonged air campaign.

In any case, even with the short reaction times available for countering attacks across the Gulf, the Saudis with their effective American-supplied F15 Eagle interceptors, and four American-operated A-7 Corsair aircraft to provide early warning, ought to be able to prevent their shipping being attacked.

The balance of air power against the Iranians would, of course, become much more severe should the Saudis or other countries in the area seek American combat air support, and agree to provide the bases for them.

This, however, does not appear immediately in prospect, and the hope is that last week's incidents may prove to have been no more than a flurry of activity, and that diplomatic pressure may cause it to subside.

One of the mysteries of this 44-month conflict is that there is at present relatively little activity on land. In February and early March, Iranian attacks on Iraqi positions in the southern sector of the front, around Al Amarah and Basra, were putting the Iraqi defences under severe pressure.

Although Iranian gains were small, the Iraqi forces were seen to be off-balance, and a much larger Iranian assault was expected.

Iraq had, and still has, at least 250,000 men assembled to the east, ready to attack. For no clear reason, that assault failed to materialize, and the Iranians may now have missed their best chance of achieving a breakthrough.

West German strikes enter bitter phase

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

With the stepping up of strikes in the engineering industry and the first lockouts by employers, West Germany's industrial disputes enter a new and bitter phase this week.

Some 33,000 metalworkers in the state of Hesse are joining the strike today as car production all over the country comes to a standstill. Tomorrow the engineering employers will respond by locking the factory gates to 65,000 workers in the Stuttgart area who are not on strike but who are members of IG Metall, the huge metal and engineering union which is leading the toughly-fought campaign for a 35-hour week.

The two sides are expected to have another round of talks in the next few days after the union accepted an offer by the employers to sit down again at the negotiation table.

Meanwhile, other unions have threatened to join in the strike wave out of sympathy for the metalworkers and in response to the call by the German trade unions federation.

The militant printers' union, IG Druck, went on strike again at newspaper printing plants over the weekend, leaving much of Germany without the usual

Doctors in Finland end stoppage

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

Finland's doctors ended their seven-week strike yesterday after their union had accepted the second and slightly improved compromise offer from the state mediator, Mr Teuvo Kallio.

The doctors caused an uproar last week by rejecting Mr Kallio's first proposal. They were seeking a pay rise well above the two-year general wages agreement accepted by almost all the main unions. But the doctors were able to negotiate increases of up to £350 a month for the next two and a half years.

Public sector medical care was affected by the strike, but the situation did not become desperate because doctors continued working in private practice. Urgent work was also done in hospitals, although the strike did delay treatment of serious illnesses.

The settlement coincided with the end of a series of strikes by white collar groups affiliated to Aklava, which fights to get its educated members higher pay than the manual unions.

Botha keen to buy British planes

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is expected to press for the sale of eight British Aerospace maritime surveillance aircraft to his Government when he lunches with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in two weeks' time.

But his plan, which was leaked at the week-end would add to the already considerable controversy over his visit, the first by a South African Prime Minister for more than 20 years. The aircraft involved is said to be the 748 twin-engine turbo-prop, which came into service 21 years ago and has been bought by both British Airways and the RAF.

The RAF version is best known as the Andover, three of which form part of the Queen's Flight used by the Royal Family and senior ministers. The South Africans want to buy them, together with sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment, in a package which would be worth more than £30m to Britain.

Pretoria hopes that by buying equipment for its coastguard service it might circumvent the United Nations arms embargo of seven years ago - and satisfy the Whitehall criterion that no British exports to Pretoria should be of a kind which might be used for counter-insurgency operations.

British Aerospace sources said that with several hundred 748s in service throughout the world, the South Africans could easily buy some second-hand and refurbish them in their Atlas Corporation factories. But a counterblast from the Third World could mean that Britain, and British Aerospace in particular, could lose more than they would gain by such a controversial deal.

South Africa has already tried unsuccessfully to buy the much bigger and more sophisticated Nimrod maritime surveillance plane from Britain.

Excitement at Isabel's return

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The political passions aroused by the name Perón in Argentina flickered briefly again yesterday as ex-President Maria Estela Martinez (Isabel) returned from her Madrid home on the eve on key political negotiations with President Raul Alfonsín.

Dozens of Peronist dignitaries and hundreds of rowdy supporters turned out at Buenos Aires airport to greet the inscrutable Señora Perón, who has kept her political intentions in closely guarded secret.

Other groups of supporters cheered her along the 30 minute drive into the city centre and mounted a colourful vigil, waving banners, banging brass drums and scuffling with police outside the hotel where she is staying.

Señora Perón is to represent the party which bears her late husband Juan Perón's name at the first of a round of talks which President Alfonsín has called with opposition parties this evening.

The purpose of the talks, according to Government officials, is to reach a minimum national consensus on a strategy to solve the country's principal economic and political problems.

In a speech on Thursday



Back home: Señora Perón walks through customs at Buenos Aires airport

night, Señor Antonio Tróccoli, the Interior Minister, top item on the Administrata agenda would be to seek agreement on renegotiation of the country's \$43.6 billion (£31 billion) foreign debt, which he called "a problem... which we must remove from the cold and speculative environment of the bankers and give a response as a nation."

Señor Tróccoli said the meeting with Señora Perón's party would also touch on the issue of inflation which is running at over 500 per cent.

Jackson turns Virginia defeat into victory

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale narrowly defeated the Rev Jesse Jackson in a state convention at the weekend to select Virginia's 78 delegates to the Democratic national convention in July. Senator Gary Hart was soundly beaten.

Mr Mondale captured 27, Mr Jackson 22 and Mr Hart 23. There were 16 uncommitted delegates. The result was a triumph for Mr Jackson, whose presence in the race helps explain the exceptional activism by black voters.

Salvadorean Government blamed for killings

By Our Foreign Staff

The Government of El Salvador has been accused by Amnesty International of murdering many of the estimated 40,000 people killed in political violence there in the past five years.

A 48-page report entitled *Extrajudicial Executions in El Salvador* by the international human rights movement's mission, which last July carried out an on-the-spot investigation of the killings, is published today. The mission found that government forces openly dumped mutilated corpses in heavily patrolled areas near police or military establishments in an

apparent attempt to terrorize the population. One factor that suggested it was the authorities themselves who were responsible for the slaughter was their "blatant failure" to investigate, and to bring those responsible to justice.

Members of human rights monitoring groups that had tried to collect data were themselves "victims of such abuses as disappearances and killings." Amnesty International, British Section, 5 Roberts Place, Bowching Green Lane, London EC1R 0EJ, £2.00 plus 50p postage.

Canada jails terrorist for 20 years

Ottawa - Juliet Belmas, a 21-year-old British Columbian, has been jailed for 20 years for a series of urban terrorist attacks, including the dynamiting of a Toronto factory, which manufactured guidance systems for cruise missiles. Ten people were injured in the Toronto blast in October, 1982 (John Best writes).

Gerald Hannah, aged 27 and the lover of Belmas, was jailed for 10 years for terrorist acts. Both defendants changed their pleas to guilty halfway through the trial, which lasted 106 days.

Reagan surgery

Washington (Reuters) - Doctors have removed a non-cancerous polyp from President Reagan's colon. After a three-hour medical check at a Maryland naval hospital, he was described by doctors as being "in very exceptional physical condition".

Refugees ousted

Stockholm (AP) - Thirty-four Lebanese refugees, including seven women and 15 children, have been expelled from Sweden. The refugees, who were put on a chartered jet and flown to Damascus, had arrived earlier in the month from East Germany.

Ben Bella pledge

Geneva (AP) - Mr Ahmed Ben Bella Algeria's first President after independence, announced in *La Suisse*, that he intends to make a political comeback two decades after being overthrown in a coup d'état.

1800 debt paid

Bourg St. Pierre (AP) - France has settled a 184-year-old debt, a bill for 45,333 Swiss francs (about £14,000), for damages caused by Napoleon's troops when they moved through this Swiss town in 1800 on their way to Italy.

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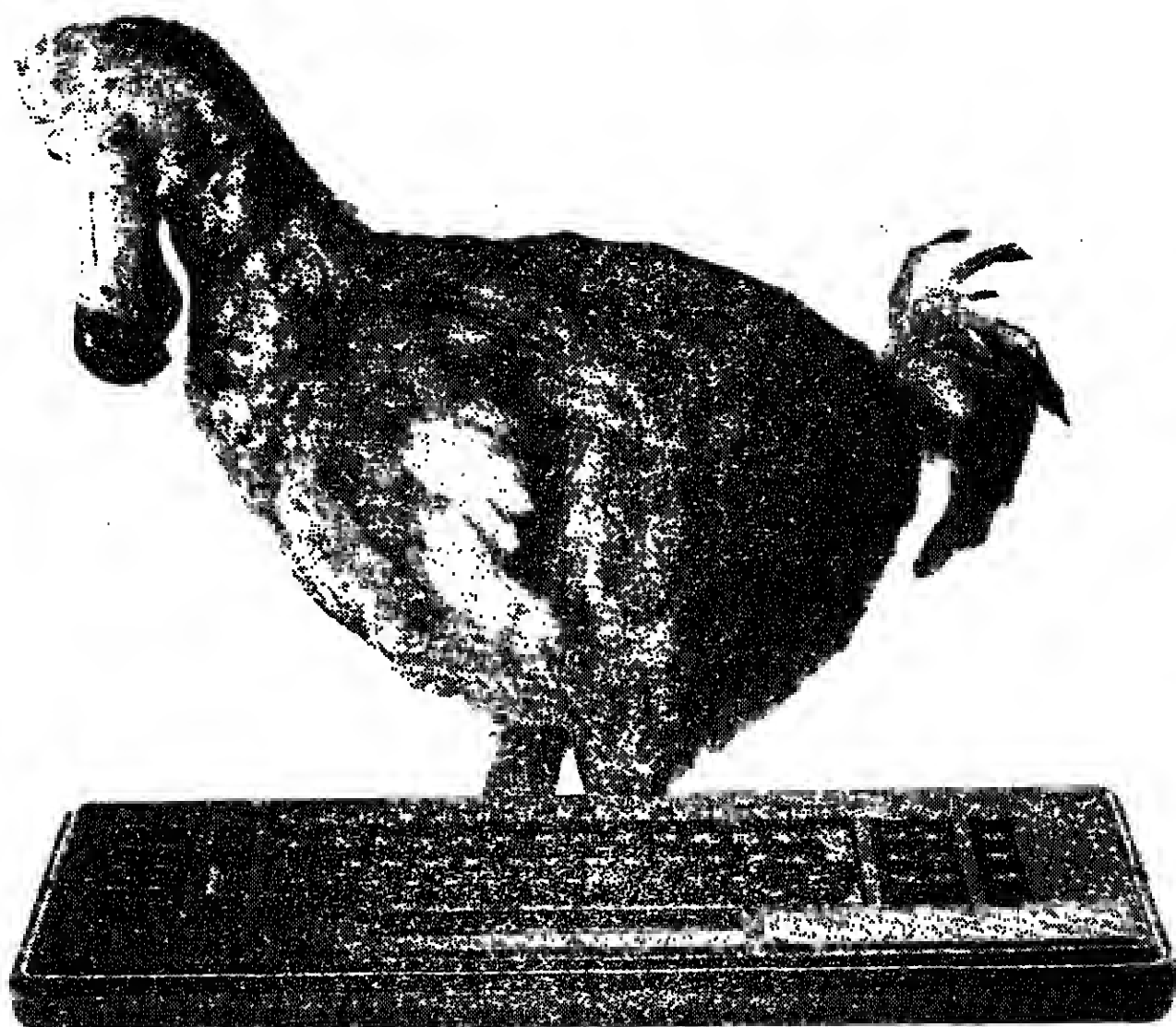
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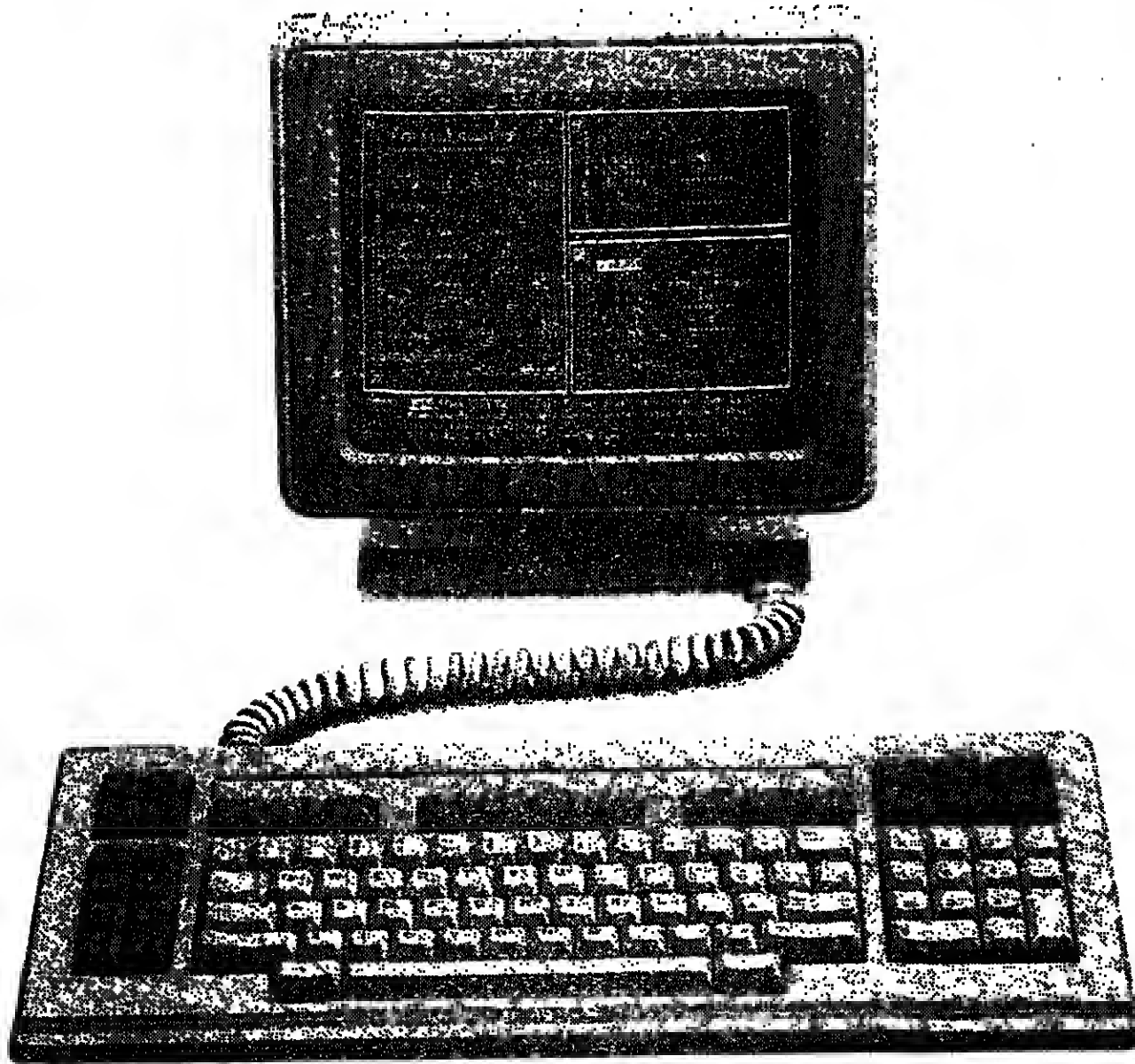
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SPECTRUM

The Solidarity 11, awaiting trial in Rakowiecka jail have been branded dangerous revolutionaries. The reality is different. Poland wants them free but they sit tight dictating terms

The 11 who would be really free

Since Good Friday something odd has been happening in Rakowiecka Street. At any time it is an odd sort of street. At one end - the law and order end - it is dominated by a huge bureaucratic silo, the Interior Ministry, scene of countless interrogations and gentle conversations. A short bus ride away, there is a Jesuit seminary housing some of the most resilient of the church's opponents to the regime and, across the road, in an apartment block where washing rather than patriotic banners hang from the balconies, there is the home of Professor Edward Lipinski, at 96 the grand old man of the dissident movement.

Here, at the non-conformist end of the street, is the Rakowiecka prison, known to its most famous inhabitants, the Solidarity 11, as "The Circus". They have been inside this and other prisons since the declaration of martial law in the winter of 1981, waiting for a show trial that may never happen, the time has eaten into them. They stoop a bit now, the leaders and thinkers of the Solidarity revolution, and their skin has yellowed from too much artificial light. Their charge sheet reads "article 123 in connection with article 128" - preparing to overthrow the system by force - which conjures up an image of barmy desperadoes, ready to destroy socialism as pariahs blow up trains.

The physical reality is different. Andrzej Gwiazda, a former deputy, then a challenger to Lech Walesa, is losing his teeth. Marian Jurczyk, once the firebrand leader of Szczecin Solidarity, is being treated for heart problems at the Anin Clinic outside Warsaw. Most of the prisoners suffer from prison diet, although they are allowed food parcels from home. At least one is said to have developed psychological problems. The two main dissidents, Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, who have done time in prison before, are coping well enough, but what debilitates the prisoners is not so much the food or the paltry exercise time - half an hour a day - nor the incessant clattering of the air ventilation machines in the

prison kitchen, but the absence of a trial. For over six months the indictment has been ready. The defence cases prepared - but the government has proven remarkably coy about trying the men it has branded as dangerous revolutionaries.

But on Good Friday, the government began to show some of its cards. Very rapidly the full paradox of their situation has become apparent. Throughout the world organizations are set up to free political prisoners, publicize their lot, celebrate their martyrdom. In Poland, the government wants to get rid of its embarrassing burden - but the prisoners are refusing to be freed. They will only leave on conditions they consider acceptable.

It began, as usual, with the warden opening the cell door and shouting into the corridors of Rakowiecka's Pavilion 3, "I'm coming out". At this signal, all other doors in the corridor are supposed to slam shut. Then having eliminated the possibility of a chance encounter, the prisoner can be half-led, half-prodded, like a sheep to the dip, into the relatively cleaner air of the corridor for the long shuffle to the visitor's room. But on Good Friday, instead of a meeting with relatives or lawyers, the prisoners were driven one by one, to a government villa in Otwock, a once fashionable area a few dozen kilometres outside the capital.

In some ways the Solidarity 11 live in a cloud of innocence. They have passed the stage of thinking that Poland is on the brink of a revolution waiting only for its standard bearers to emerge from Rakowiecka. They know, through the short bursts of conversation with their lawyers and relatives, that they are important - to Pope John Paul who has been monitoring the church talks for their freedom, to the West who see their release as the most important pointer to the lifting of sanctions, to the government which wants to avoid opening up old wounds with boisterous and well defended show trials, but the trip to Otwock took them by surprise.

Waiting for them, in the most elegant room of the villa, was a



Jacek Kuron. Born 1934. Historian. Co-founder of the Kor dissident group which advised Solidarity.



Andrzej Gwiazda. Born 1935, electrical engineer from Gdansk. Became deputy chairman of Solidarity ruling council.

Jen Rulewski. Born 1944. Civil engineer. Member Solidarity national leadership. Counted as a radical.

Grzegorz Palika. Born 1950. Research worker at Lodz Polytechnic. Deputy head of Lodz Solidarity. Very active in organizing.

Karol Modzelewski. Born 1937. Employee of the Wrocław branch of Polish Academy of Sciences. Key theoretician Solidarity.

Marian Jurczyk. Born 1935. Welder, strike leader in Szczecin shipyards. Member, Solidarity ruling council.



Andrzej Rozpłochowski. Born 1951. Steel mill mechanic, member of Solidarity ruling council.

Seweryn Jaworski. Born 1931. Head of Solidarity chapter in the Warsaw steel works.

Adam Michnik. Born 1946. Historian. Co-founder of Kor group. Sentenced to three years jail after 1983 student riots.

Henryk Wujec. Born 1941. Physicist. Co-founder of Kor. Organizer of aid to persecuted workers after strikes in 1976.

Zbigniew Romaszewski. Born 1943. Physicist. Member of Kor. Helped organize underground resistance.

group of their former colleagues, respected former advisers to Lech Walesa like Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki and prominent defence lawyers like Jan Olszewski. It was a bit like old times when the same group could, in an evening of cigarettes and talk, decide to bring Warsaw to a halt with strikes or demand apologies from the communist leadership. "What?" exclaimed Jan Rulewski who had been told by the warden that he would meet with the authorities. "Do we have a new government?"

Not a new government, but it was a mark of the authorities' eagerness to rid themselves of the Solidarity 11, that they accepted church proposals to appoint former Solidarity advisers, no longer of General Jaruzelski, to act as intermediaries. The brief was clear enough: the intermediaries should convince the 11 that

the government was acting in good faith. It wanted only a renunciation of political activities for two and a half years and they could be free.

Two problems arose on Good Friday and on subsequent sessions. First, as Adam Michnik expressed it, prisoners should not be negotiators. As free men they could talk with the authorities, but not before. Either the government should put the 11 on trial immediately or release them. There was no middle way. Indeed, rarely in Michnik's life was there a middle way when an issue of principle was at stake. He refused on Good Friday and on other occasions to leave his cell.

Secondly, the 11 - or 10, as Michnik had declared his non-participation - had to work out how their release would affect the activities of the fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground. The underground opposition says that

it is under "temporary" or "provisional" leadership. If the Solidarity leaders were released from Rakowiecka, the underground would probably have to dissolve itself. Worse, if the Rakowiecka leaders accepted any conditions in return for their freedom, they would be politically paralyzed as well. One of the Solidarity 11, Seweryn Jaworski, asked that he might consult the underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. A message was passed from the Otwock villa, and the answer came back soon afterwards - reject the proposals.

The Solidarity prisoners returned to Rakowiecka, toying with the ethical and strategic problems. Most of them genuinely wanted to be free, but they were agreed they would only act as a group. But there was more to come. The May Day Solidarity protests grabbed western headlines again, but it was clear that

far fewer took part than last year. The authorities could thus make concessions to the prisoners without seeming to be bowing to pressure from the streets. On May 2, a United Nations envoy, Emilio de Olivares, arriving at government invitation, started to see the Rakowiecka prisoners. In the exercise yard, to avoid eavesdropping devices in the visitors' room, he made his proposals to Kuron, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski, all members of the dissident Kor group. The same message was conveyed to all but Michnik: the prisoners could leave, with their families, for the western country of their choice for at least six months, and the United Nations and the Polish government would guarantee their return to Poland. Not forced emigration à la Solzhenitsyn, with the added risk of stripped citizenship, but a kind of study tour.

But the same ethical problems had not disappeared - who do we betray by leaving the country? What would happen to political opposition in Poland? What is freedom without political activity? Although there was disagreement, as ever, between Kuron and Michnik, it became obvious that the Michnik response was the only one available. The intermediaries lost their value, and the initiative for negotiating the freedom of the prisoners passed again to the Catholic church. Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, who leads the talks with the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszcak, flew to Rome and reported to the Vatican.

There is a slender hope that the Rakowiecka prisoners will be freed without conditions. Moscow, sceptics say, would never approve of this. But Moscow has tolerated far more bizarre events when it comes to dealing with political prisoners. It has swapped Vladimir Bukovsky, a dissident, for a Chilean communist and it allows East Germany to sell prisoners for hard currency to West Germany. The freedom of Lech Walesa, though a perennial embarrassment, shows that potential troublemakers can be contained. Above all, the Polish authorities would like to have no "political prisoner problem" by July 22, the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism.

There are few illusions left in or out of Rakowiecka. If an amnesty is declared, and if the Solidarity 11 do benefit from a deal, that does not mean the campaign against the underground will stop.

In the meantime, the Solidarity 11 are lying on their backs, sharing their cells with black marketers and (they suspect) informers, learning languages and trying to keep their minds alive. They were briefly presented with an ethical choice and they revelled in it. Unless the Church or the United Nations can come up with new ideas in the very near future, it is unlikely that the prisoners will be consulted so intensively again. There will be uncertainty to the last, to the moment when the warden opens the door, shouts "I'm coming out" and takes them to trial or to freedom.

Roger Boyes

moreover... Miles Kington As I have said before

At about 9.30pm last Monday Mr Barry Cryer, the performer and writer, arose in the debating hall of the Cambridge Union and prepared to oppose the motion "There's no business like show business". He walked to the rostrum and said: "Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I am Barry Cryer, one of the best of the cheaper acts". He then bent over the microphone and shouted, as loud as he could, "Testing".

I know he did this, because I was sitting opposite him at the time, heartily relieved that I had already spoken. But I also know why he did this, and it's worth going into, in case any of my readers are seized with a sudden urge to accept an invitation to speak at the Cambridge Union.

I am not a great one for public speaking, but even after a few visits to university unions here and there I realize that student speeches in funny debates tend to draw on three sources: music-hall jokes, sexual innuendo and remarks about members of the union committee. Very often all three coalesce in the form of humorous suggestions that the members of the committee are all sleeping with each other, which seems to bring the house down reasonably efficiently - unless, of course, it's tried by a guest speaker, when it's received in total silence.

Outside these three areas it's harder to construct a speech. As one Cambridge undergraduate confided to me: "We're not bad at delivering jokes. It's thinking them up that stumps us." One honourable exception to this was the first speaker last Monday, Mr Andy Stafford, who had coined some jokes that were new to me, such as: "I have a friend who has drawings of himself plastered all over one wall. On another wall he has pictures of himself sober."

Nevertheless, fresh jokes are in short supply. Which is why the Cambridge Union has taken to recording the speeches of guest speakers, in order to listen to them later and extract the best jokes for their own personal use. Mr Nicholas Parsons, I am told, recently addressed the union and found that some of his speech did not go as well as usual. This was because he had used the same jokes on a previous visit; they had been recorded and used extensively by subsequent undergraduate speakers.

Barry Cryer was not, I think, a university man. In his own words: "My education was severely disrupted by the outbreak of World War II. I had actually taken place 16 years previously, but I was still very upset about it." Nevertheless, he realized what was going on and had therefore shone very loud into the mike so that the transcribing plagiarists would receive a rude shock.

I find it hard to condemn this recording of jokes myself. It has been normal procedure in show business for many years to steal other people's material and these Cambridge speakers are merely showing a precocious awareness of what it takes to get ahead.

Why, it's how I started myself. The very first time I spoke at a union I was teamed with Clement Freud and I could not help noticing that only the first and last sentence of his speech had any bearing on the motion at all. This, he explained kindly, was because the rest of the speech was the same as that he always used on such occasions: if your opening and closing remarks were on the motion, people were easily convinced that everything used was his. He warmly recommended me to use the same speech wherever I spoke.

And so I did, but with mixed results. This was because almost every paragraph began "As a Liberal MP", "In my experience as a restaurateur" or "My well-known Viennese grandfather", which coming from me tended to mystify rather than amuse people. Eventually I gave up the speech altogether and reverted to some second-hand remarks that Woody Allen no longer needed and which have served me well to this day. If anyone's interested, I believe Cambridge University has a cassette of some of them.

Christine Sutton

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
NUCLEAR PHYSICS

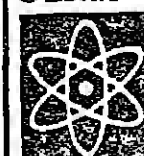
Seeing a new light



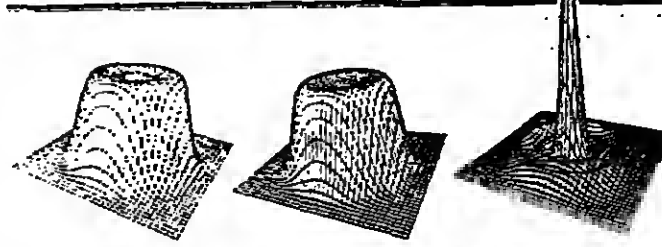
The pioneers of research in radioactivity had by the turn of the century identified three natural radiations, which they called alpha, beta and gamma rays. Alpha radiation proved to be the emission of helium nuclei (alpha particles); beta radiation is the emission of electrons; and gamma rays are a highly energetic form of light, like X-rays invisible to the eye. Now, two researchers at Oxford University have observed a new form of natural radioactivity - the emission of carbon nuclei.

H. J. Rose and G. A. Jones studied the decays of radium-223, a nucleus formed in the natural decay chain in which uranium-235 converts, by a series of steps to lead, a nucleus with a stable configuration of protons and neutrons. The researchers found evidence that radium-223 can by-pass some of the steps in this chain by emitting eight neutrons and six protons in one go, bound together in a carbon-14 nucleus. Admittedly, the radium-223 prefers to emit alpha particles (two protons plus two neutrons), with a carbon-14 emerging only once for every thousand million decays. But the observation provides useful insight into the way that protons and neutrons get together.

Unstable mates



"Like charges repel" goes the phrase we all learn at school, so the atomic nucleus presents a paradox. Why doesn't the repulsive force between the protons blow it apart? The answer lies in the strong nuclear force which operates between the various



Nuclear charge distributions of lead-206 (left) and thallium-205 (centre) show the difference a single proton makes

Spot the dimple in the plot

An atom is typically a millionth of a millimetre (10^{-6} m) across - so small that large atoms are only barely visible with the most powerful electron microscope. The nucleus at the heart of the atom is smaller still: a hundred-thousandth the diameter of the atom, or 10^{-14} m. So what chance is there of seeing a nucleus, and more difficult still, of observing the variation between the nuclei of different elements? As with atoms, the answer lies in "seeing" with electrons rather than light.

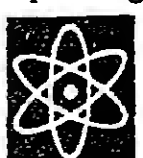
Electrons are negatively charged, while nuclei contain positively charged protons. Experiments that scatter electrons from nuclei, which reflects the distribution of protons. Scientists at Saclay, the research centre near Paris, have used this technique to study the nuclei of lead-206 and thallium-205. These nuclei differ by a single proton, in the lead.

The results show clearly the effect of the extra proton. It appears as a dimple in the centre of a plot of the charge distribution for lead, which is missing on the plot for thallium.

combinations of protons and neutrons. Light nuclei, such as carbon-12 can exist in a stable form based on equal numbers of neutrons and protons. But progressively heavier nuclei require extra neutrons to counteract the increasing repulsion between the protons.

In experiments, however, researchers can make nuclei that are far from this prescription for stability. And in studying nuclei deficient in neutrons researchers have observed a new form of radioactivity - the emission of single protons. Now a team at Garching has found proton radioactivity in two more nuclei - caesium-113 (which has 20 neutrons too few) and iodine-109 (which is 18 neutrons short of stability).

Spinning twins



Neutrons and protons behave like spinning tops, with angular momentum about an internal axis. When they come together in atomic nuclei they can form pairs, spinning in opposite directions - clockwise and anticlockwise, say - so that their total spin angular momentum is zero. This pairing in turn means that the measured moment of inertia for a nucleus is between one third and one half less than what it would be for a simple rigid rotating body.

But it is possible that if a nucleus is itself whirled around sufficiently rapidly, then the

rotational forces might break up the pairing, and the moment of inertia would have the value expected for a rigid body. Scientists have recently put these ideas to the test, using silicon beams from accelerators at the Daresbury Laboratory in the United Kingdom and the Brookhaven National Laboratory in the United States. The energetic beams collide with targets of nickel to produce rapidly spinning zirconium nuclei. These spinning nuclei then slow down through a set pattern of angular momentum values, giving off gamma rays as they lose energy.

With careful measurements of the gamma rays the researchers were able ultimately to deduce how parameters such as the moment of inertia, vary with rotational frequency of the nuclei. Their results indicate that the zirconium nucleus does begin to rotate like a rigid body once it is spinning fast enough. The simplest explanation is that the rapid rotation has indeed broken up the internal pairing.

Christine Sutton

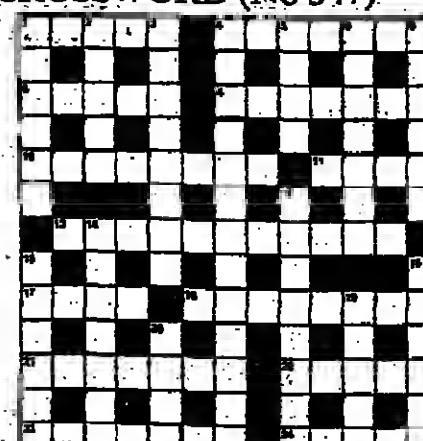
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 347)

ACROSS

- Lowest deck (5)
- Handcuff (7)
- Peeler (5)
- Irish lacrosse (7)
- Wall scribbling (8)
- Remove pell (4)
- Private enterprise (11)
- Believers (11)
- Coarse Eastern spirit (4)
- God's cupboard (8)
- Angered (7)
- Ramshackle dwelling (5)
- Ancient Vesuvian city (7)
- Effeminate youth (5)

DOWN

- Call into question (6)
- Young insect stage (5)
- Young (5)
- Kerosene (8)
- Spiritual Indian leader (7,4)
- Behaviour standard (4)
- Chirping insect (7)
- Leopards (6)
- Mixture (6)
- Roof edges (5)
- Loor at (4)



Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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Miles Kingdon
As I have
said
before

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The gifted cuckoos in the nest

Colin Hughes on the problems facing high IQ children - and their parents

Some years ago I found myself as an amateur on a panel of experts confronting parents belonging to the National Association for Gifted Children, who were seeking guidance on how to cope with their precocious progeny.

One woman challenged the various educationalists to advise the dilemma raised by her daughter, who wanted to become a microbiologist. Various learning stimulants were proposed, from buying her a microscope to visiting natural history museums, each one indubitably valuable.

Somewhat sourly, admittedly, when it came to my turn to respond, I asked the genuinely anxious woman how old her child was. "Ten," she replied. "Have you asked her if she knows what a microbiologist is?" "No." "Could you tell her what microbiologist does?" "No."

But such scepticism is unfair on parents who, after all, are simply following a natural impulse: to ensure that their offspring enjoy all the opportunities perhaps they themselves missed. In its benevolent form the parental motive may generate progress and personal achievement. But can ambitions, once nurtured, be fulfilled? Should the education system be adapted to cater for the super-bright, who are arguably the most able to find their own route to success, however that might be defined?

But the notion of gifted children, determined as those with an IQ of 130 or more, has never won full acceptance in this country. Teachers and psychologists distrust ambiguous definitions of giftedness, and scepticism surrounds the methods employed to test extraordinary intelligence. Others fear that concentration on a talented elite breeds personal and social discontent; it might be, in short, a preparation for a lonely path through life.

Mrs Frieda Painter, who later this week publishes a book directed at parents who suspect that their children are specially gifted, shakes her head at both the stories of aspiring parents and of inbuilt resistance among policy-

makers and educationists.

She despairs of the "keeping up with the Joneses" attitude among the mainly middle-class parents who, out of misperceived ambition, drive ordinary youngsters into inflated ideas which may only bring the child a lifetime sense of failure.

They are, she admits, largely to blame for the poor image from which the "gifted" lobby has suffered. Frieda, who entered this minefield when her own daughter, Kathie, scored an IQ of 150 at the age of five on the Stanford-Binet intelligence test, has become convinced that as many as two-thirds of the nation's most outstanding minds are unnoticed and underused.

While Kathie Painter went through the independent school system to be accepted by Jesus College, Oxford, at the age of 16, her mother undertook a study for Hertfordshire council on attitudes to the top 2 per cent in intelligence terms in the county's schools. She discovered that not only teachers and parents failed to identify giftedness in most of the children, but that the pupils themselves had common problems which actually weakened their will to learn.

The popular model of the bullied "swot" who eventually succumbs to school phobia formed a small proportion of the group. Indeed Mrs Parker has found, over years of personally assisting parents with "problem" giftedness, that brilliance is often identifiable by disruptiveness and skill at concealing intelligence.

Extroverts become classroom clowns, using their quick wits to bait teachers. Others, bored by the slow pace of class work, win popularity by deliberately contriving inaccurate answers, deluding their teachers. Boys grow into gang leaders, eventually becoming permanently lost to the establishment view of success.

Many young bright children also have characteristics unlikely to endear them to their elders: tantrums born of frustration, scrawly handwriting, and day-dreaming. The "drop out" syndrome continues until late in life.



Frieda Painter: "I'm not interested in the wishful thinkers. I'm interested in those who, with more sensitive schooling, will develop into leading contributors to society."

and Mrs Painter tells of first class physicists becoming lavatory attendants, and philosophers on pizza production lines.

Given that local authorities spend extra funds on the 10 per cent to 20 per cent who suffer handicap disability, or other learning difficulties, why do we not also plough cash into the top 2 per cent as an indispensable national resource she asks.

The major problem, which she recognizes, is deciding who they are. Her book, *Living With a Gifted Child*, includes an intelligence test devised by Dr L. F. Lowenstein, director of the International Council of Psychologists, to help parents make the first step in assessing giftedness in their own home. It goes on to advise on the school options and career openings available.

Parents are encouraged to avoid

"cuckoo in the nest" effects, by telling the child that he or she is different. To the objection that such frankness will only bolster "big heads and know alls", Mrs Painter emphasizes that it is parents who inflate self-images. "One thing children are all good at is cutting each other down to size."

"I'm not interested in the wishful thinkers. I'm interested in those who, with more sensitive schooling, will develop into leading contributors to society, and fulfil themselves better on the way."

The most intractable problem is changing attitudes. The best route to unpopularity is by doing things quicker and better than anybody else around you", she says. "Better to run special classes, the reverse of remedial work, within the existing system."

Pupils who finish work early

and sit bored and listless, sometimes through a whole year of junior school, should be provided with additional learning materials in the class so that they have individual work to stretch them. With Kathie, Mrs Painter is now publishing such course work from her home at Knebworth, Hertfordshire, and has more than 1,000 public and private schools on her books.

As a former education officer for the National Association for Gifted Children, Mrs Painter finally accepts that guiding parents on how to cope with children whose mental ability may be nearly twice their actual age is only a first step. "In the long run it's the teachers and politicians we have to persuade."

Living With a Gifted Child is published by Souvenir Press on Thursday May 24, £8.95.

PENNY PERRICK

Men are just fine - in their place



There must be a bit of a panic on. Or why would the Working Men's College in London NW1 be promoting a course called "Masculinity: what does it mean to be a man in the 80s?" I rang up to find out precisely what kind of collective uncertainty among the Working Men had led to the course being set up. An informative lady said that the main theme of the six two-hourly sessions was to discover how masculinity had changed since the 1950s. For the better, I should have thought.

Were I the course tutor I should make plentiful use of visual aids ranging from 1950s man - Burton suit and Brylcreem: 1960s man - looking ridiculous in a kaftan and tank top; 1970s man - in a double-knit safari suit and dubious medallion on a chain, to finish with delicious 1980s man. Looking like the lovely helpmeet he is, in a jogging suit accessorized with a baby in a sling and a washing-up cloth worn casually over a shoulder.

However, reassurance doesn't seem to be the name of the game. A new book, with the challenging title *The Redundant Male* was written not by a member of SCUM (Society for Cutting Up Men), but by two youngish gentlemen with an air of bicycle clips and leather elbow patches about them.

Their contention is that the time is nearing when men won't be needed, not even for that Just One Thing that men are, allegedly, supposed to want women for. The babies that the Just One Thing often leads to, will be made to order in a laboratory from a couple of chemicals and a few imprecations by the boffin in charge. Masculinity will be about as necessary to preserving the future of the human race as a moat and drawbridge would be in the face of nuclear war.

Nonetheless, and in spite of these worrying portents, I am sure that men will always have their uses. For one thing, you have to have about your person in order to get a decent table in a restaurant. Without an attend-

ant male, you will not only be seated in a draught, you will not be asked if you would care for a drink.

Since women are always reasonable to a fault, the world will always need men to perform as making a fuss. If it weren't for them threatening to write to the managing director at a drop of hat, we would find ourselves seated in the smoking area although non-smoking was asked for; we would meekly eat our chop burnt to a crisp although we had ordered it medium rare, and we would accept the fact that it takes six months to get the spin-drier repaired because we know how busy people are.

Men are also absolutely necessary when it comes to making a fuss over nothing - magazines found in the wrong place, the minutest ruckle found in a bed sheet, all of which helps to keep us alert and on our toes.

The question that remains is the one that the Working Men's College is asking, viz. what does it mean to be a man in the 1980s? I suspect that at the end of the course, the students will have been persuaded that the new masculinity equals being rather more "feminine" than was once held to be decent: that is being gentle, sympathetic, aware, and so on.

This is a highly acceptable notion, although I have to say that I haven't noticed women being trampled to death in their efforts to reach the sort of man who wears purple track suit bottoms and bakes his own bread. I think a friend of mine got it just about right when she insisted: "What every woman needs is a man who is resolute and firm, and who is prepared to compromise with you on absolutely everything."

● I do not like that staple of the gent's outfitting department, the blazer - a garment designed, in its seamy nastiness, to make the most morally upright and irreproachable man look like a bogus major crossed with a dodgy chorus boy. The least depressing aspect of the miners' strike, therefore, is that, since Arthur Scargill has been televised wearing a blazer, everybody else may stop.

Contraception in the Irish Republic is illegal but as Richard Ford reports, the laws, widely flouted, are now to be challenged in court

Inducing the birth of change in Ireland



Well woman: founder Ann Connolly

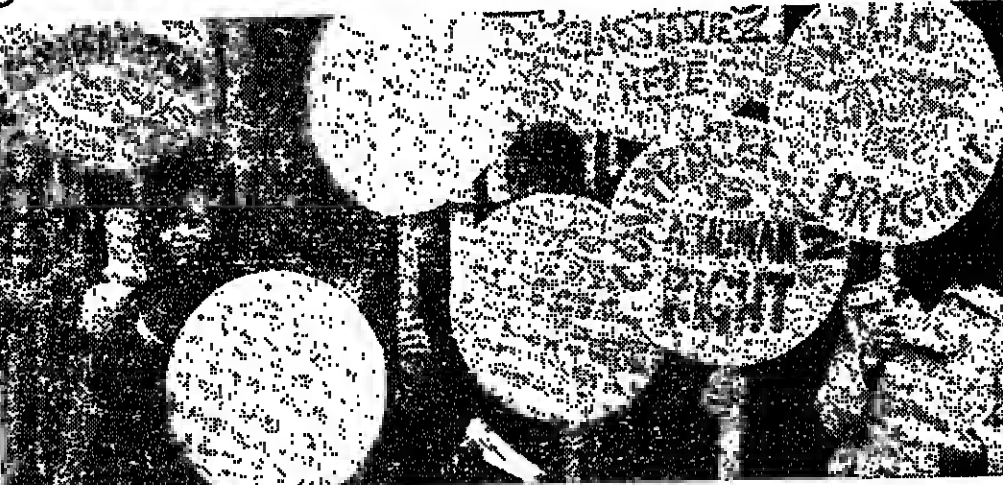
When the Well Woman Clinic in Dublin installed a machine that sold condoms without a prescription to men and women, married or single, it knew that eventually there would probably be a visit from police investigating law-breaking.

Ostensibly the machine, selling two contraceptives for 50p, was introduced to lessen the pressure on a reception staff coping with a 40 per cent sales increase in a year. But as the clinic courted publicity, another motive seems to have been to challenge the republic's Health Family Planning Act of 1979 and to support the campaign for reform of Mr Charles Haughey's "Irish solution to an Irish problem".

Tomorrow that challenge comes to a head when the clinic, founded in 1978 by Ann Connolly to counsel on abortion and family planning, appears in court to bear whether an application to have charges brought against them be struck out. Last week they successfully won an adjournment after arguing that the prosecution for breaching the family planning law had been wrongly brought.

The law, widely flouted in Ireland, has been in force for almost four years, and was recently reviewed by the Department of Health and Social Welfare. Under the Act, contraceptives, medical and non-medical, may be supplied by pharmacists on presentation of a doctor's prescription, but the doctor has to be satisfied the contraceptive is to be used by married couples only for "bona fide" family planning.

The prosecution is the second under the Act - last year the chairman of the Irish Family Planning Association was fined £500 for supplying a packet of 10 condoms. With the ending of the New Ireland Forum, the supporters of the prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, are looking for action on this and



Marching on: the 1971 campaigners are still on the road

other issues which have attracted voters to his vision of social progress.

Some progress has been made, those involved in family planning claim. Political opposition has decreased, fewer people now have religious qualms about contraception, open hostility and demonstration have all but ended, and there is a trend towards smaller - by Irish standards - families of four or five children.

Christine Donaghy of the Irish Family Planning Association (IFPA), "is virtually respectable now".

A pilot scheme has been launched by a health board in Dublin that provides a service to a large working class area. Family planners have been invited to participate in community exhibitions and the influence of the Roman Catholic church, which insists on natural methods of birth con-

trol, is waning. Indeed, for many lay Roman Catholics, contraception is no longer an issue. One liberal priest said: "We teach natural methods as the only permissible way. But it is not observed, and that is an indication of what is happening within the church. Many extreme right-wingers believe that what the Pope says goes but the man-in-the-street makes up his own mind according to his conscience."

There are still towns where it is impossible to get non-medical contraceptives: 300 of 1,000 chemists do not stock them and it is estimated that only 300 doctors are trained in family planning. Moreover, the size of mail order sales of contraceptives is indicative of the continuing difficulty of obtaining them in rural areas.

The reform being sought calls for abolition of the need for a doctor's prescription in the

purchase of contraceptives. This would make them more easily available to single people, who accounted for 36 per cent of callers at the IFPA's clinic in Dublin. Latest opinion polls show that 36 per cent want them to be available to everyone, 25 per cent to married couples only, 22 per cent to married couples only on a prescription, and 15 per cent not available at all. Two thirds of those who wish them to be available to everyone are under 34 years old, and it is in the rural areas and among the over 50 age group that hostility towards family planning persists.

Mr Barry Desmond, Minister of Health, has criticized the medical certificate provision, saying "The law is an ass in this respect".

"In Ireland we are uniquely negligent in tackling this problem in a mature and honest

way". Dr Andrew Rynne, chairman of the IFPA, says: "There is nothing special about Irish society, like anywhere else in the world, we do need to protect people from contracting venereal disease or causing an unwanted pregnancy. Laws that put condoms out of reach of sexually active people are hypocritical and demonstrably absurd."

The campaign to ban abortion has been followed by a widespread debate on Irish attitudes to sex, particularly the problems of teenage pregnancy and unmarried mothers. Hardly a week passes without a reference to marital breakdown now becoming a serious problem in a country where there is no divorce and which is one of the last to retain illegitimacy of children born out of wedlock.

It has already been suggested that no one under the age of 18 should be permitted to marry, and pregnant single women are increasingly advised by the church not to rush into a hasty marriage. In Dublin, the church insists on any such person under 18 waiting six months before marrying, and those over 18, three months. The death before a shrine of the Virgin Mary of a 15-year-old girl while giving birth to her son, who also died, highlighted the distressing fact that at least one 15-year-old gives birth each week.

The shrine incident deeply shocked the country, some people contending that it had a greater effect than the whole tortuous amendment campaign. Mrs Nuala Fennell, Minister of State for Women's Affairs, said: "We must, as parents, poli-

ticians, clergy, teachers, examine our standards on this matter in the light of sentiments expressed in the last 12 months on the constitutional debate. We can only be truly pro-life if we eradicate prejudice about pregnancies occurring outside marriages. There is little indication that a caring society has emerged fully in the wake of the three-year pro-life debate we have gone through."

Undoubtedly, cracks are appearing in the conservative fabric of Irish life, with recent trends showing a decline in the credibility of church and state leadership, a new tolerance of alternative views on sex and marriage and growing numbers believing that decisions on sex should be a matter of individual choice.

However, in a small country, there is a huge gap between what people tell the pollsters in private and what they are prepared to say in public. "Irish society is so small that somebody is always known by somebody else, wherever they are, and however tolerant, people may be in private, they are not prepared to say it in public," said a Roman Catholic priest. "There is still a great deal of intolerance, and a massive gulf between attitudes in urban and rural Ireland on social matters. The Irish are towards vaguer beliefs, and high premium on tradition and young people criticizing the church on its beliefs much more easily. The whole thing is beginning to look like a pack of cards about to collapse."

But despite the view of this liberal cleric, many nevertheless fear that the politicians will stumble on the road towards social reform and retreat because of a failure of nerve.

TALKBACK

Not so insane

From Dr Roland Littlewood, Dept of Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital, London

To stigmatize political opponents as insane is commonplace, particularly when their assumptions are based on rather different premises to those of their critics. Denigrating them as mad both serves to deny their rationality and mocks their adherents, for only the most credulous and simple-minded could take seriously the ravings of madmen.

It is thus a little alarming to find *The Times* following the example of the popular press after the recent events at the Libyan People's Bureau in claiming Gaddafi is insane (Friday May 4).

For absolute rulers to become secretive and suspicious is hardly surprising, but this is not mental illness: those who do

become psychotic are soon removed by their colleagues, as Suetonius suggested in the case of Caligula. If we attribute political action to psychopathology, we remove it from the commonsense everyday world of social action in which we can predict events and assume responsibility. I suspect that Dr Stuttaford is not so much offering us a serious diagnosis as (if I may be permitted another medical metaphor) expressing a sense of impotence.

Foot faults

From Helen Corkery, 32, Harrison Close, Woodlands, Reigate, Surrey

I was interested to see in Medical Briefing, Friday page, May 11 that the bent-over big toe and incipient hunchback caused by ill-fitting shoes worn in youth.

This tale is usually told by men to women, which is itself interesting since there is a clear

male preference for the female foot to be lightly shod in high-heeled shoes. Is there any real evidence for this old story?

All my life I have put my beautiful, straight-toed feet into ugly shoes made specifically for the woman whose feet are fractionally broader than average, or worn footwear that was too large but could be kept on the foot, sandals retained by buckles in the summer, boots by long zips in the winter, and with what result? With the approach of middle age my big toes have collapsed and the joints are swelling.

Let us hear some other hypotheses for this condition.

From Gordon S. Seyner, MCh S, 192 Chiswick High Road, London W14

With reference to the paragraph headed "Fit Feet", the supreme irony lies in the fact that the company publishing this booklet produces and markets Carnation Corn Caps,

which product I hope most earnestly Mesdames Timbs and Fraser never use.

Well read

From D. W. Liddle, Central Library, Gateshead

I suppose it was inevitable that once authors began receiving payments linked to library book issues, they would assume that they had a right to tell librarians how to do their jobs i.e. lend more of their books (Friday Page, May 11).

In some parts of the area I serve as a librarian there is 40 per cent unemployment, poverty, lack of opportunity for self-expression and crushing ignorance of what can be done to make life better, yet less than 20 per cent of the population uses a traditional library. Libraries are paid for by all the people to serve all the people and I would be failing in my duty as a public servant and human being if I did not try to make my libraries more effective in meeting the widest possible range of people's needs.

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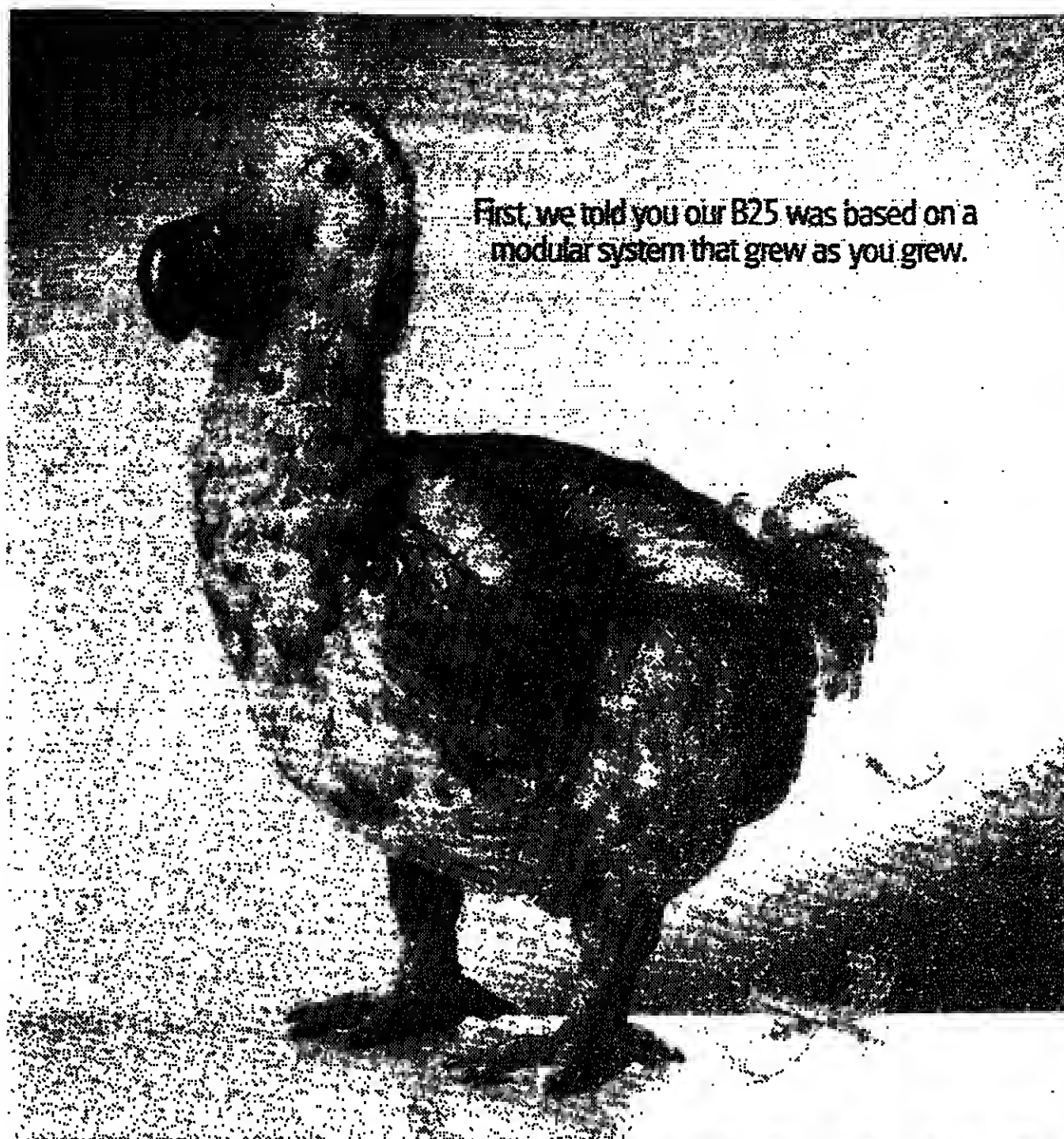
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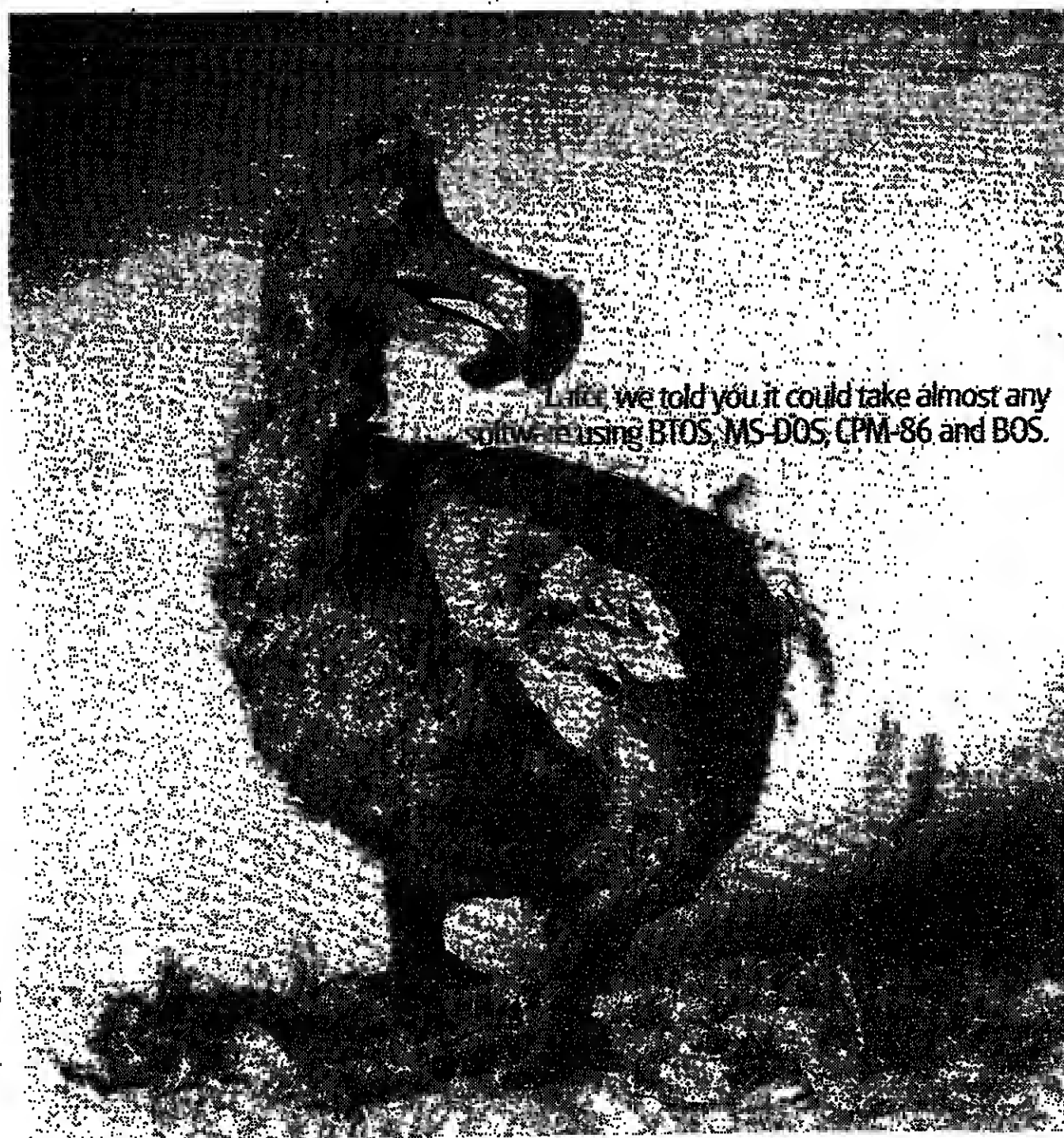


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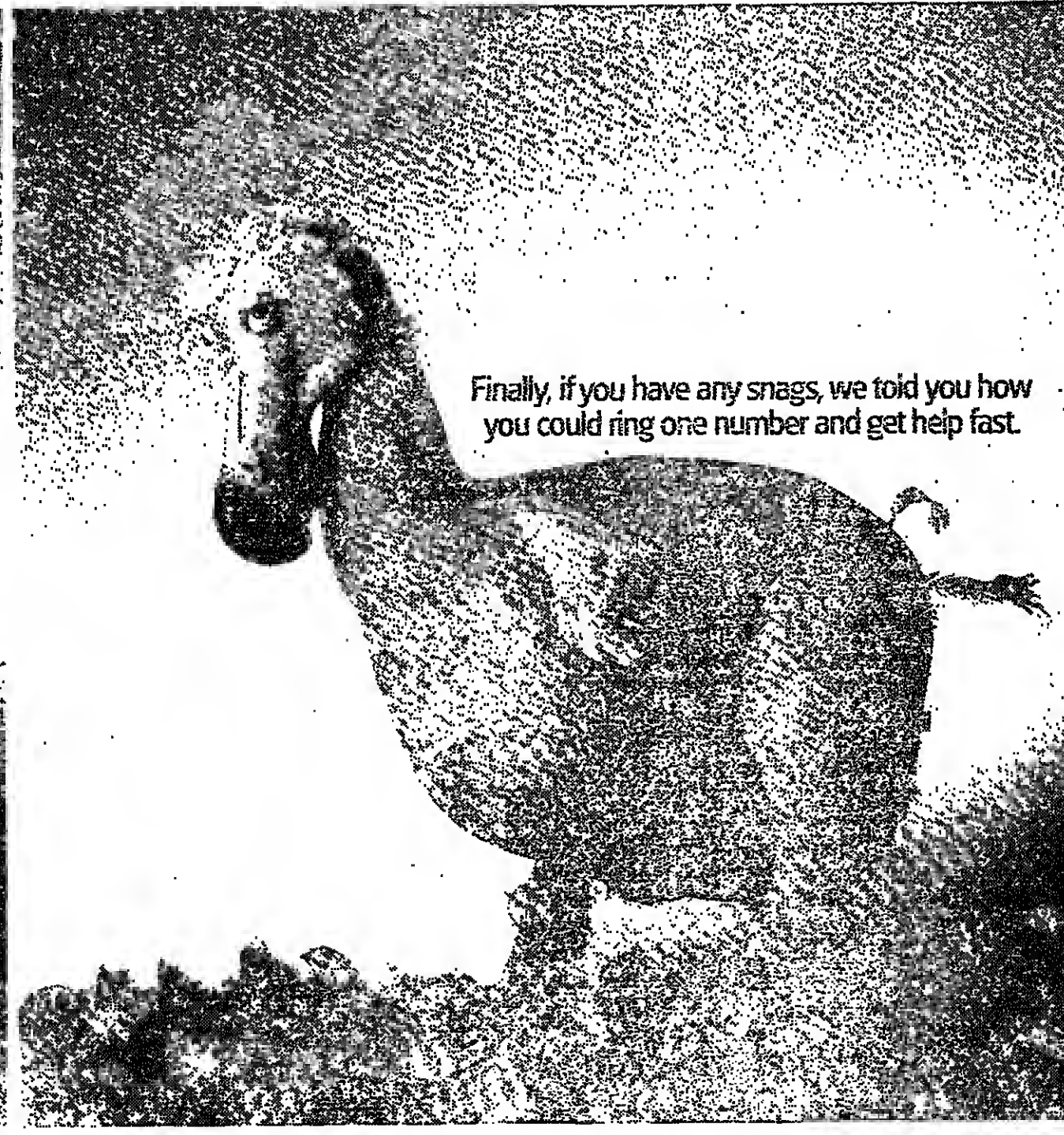


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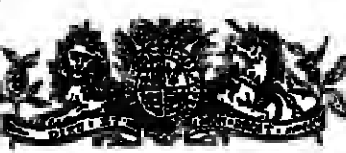
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PARIS DIARY

Frank Johnson

Having an unspoken bon jour

I often have breakfast at the Deux Magots or the Café de Flore. This practice is open to the criticism of being extremely unoriginal, since they are the two most famous cafes in Paris. I remain unashamed for several reasons.

First, I do not share the contemporary fear of being thought, when abroad, to go in for "tourist" things. As the spring proceeds, Paris is steadily filling up with thousands of American tourists devoting much time to avoiding other American tourists when the time could be more happily spent accepting the inevitable and going to the top of the Eiffel Tower in the company of their compatriots. There to find Eiffel-Tower-shaped leg-warmers or whatever it is that the modern American buys up there. Secondly, the Deux Magots and the Café de Flore are supplied by the bakery which, according to my own extensive field research on the subject, makes the best croissants in the city.

The two cafes are almost next to one another on the Boulevard Saint Germain. Why are they famous? This is unclear. On its menu, the Deux Magots describes itself as the "rendezvous of the intelligentsia." Although that could be a warning to customers, as in: "Beware pick-pockets." It seems that, in the years immediately after the war, a lot of existentialism went on in the area. The police appear to have clamped down on that and now a lot of homosexuality goes on in the area.

The Café de Flore is a meeting place for homosexuals, or so I was recently told by some Parisian friends after I had been having breakfast there for months and had not noticed. For at no time had I, as the English phrase has it, "been bothered" by anyone. This is either reassuring or insulting, or perhaps breakfast is not prime time. Despite its reputation for existentialism, or any other vice, the Flore remains a superbly conducted establishment.

The waiters are neither out to humiliate the foreigner, as in the Paris of British legend, nor do they constantly incite the customer to have a nice day, as in the whole of the United States outside New York. Instead, they confine themselves to the efficient discharge of their duties.

In either of the cafes you can get a breakfast for one person consisting of, say, three cups of coffee and three croissants, with butter and confiture for a price a little under an average Paris three-course lunch with half a carafe of wine. According to your scale of values, this is either excellent value or a scandal.

Embroided in a most Savary murder

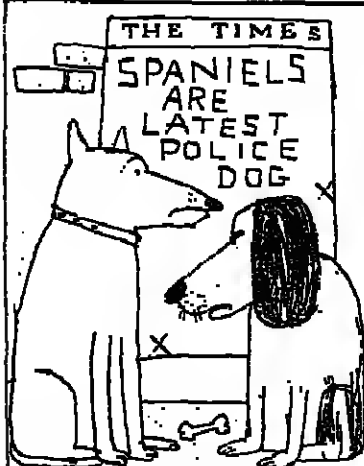
One of the principles on which the Briton should observe France is that French political scandals go on for ever and are never resolved. So there has been a development in the comparatively short-running affair of the murder of the Duke of Enghien under Napoleon.

This is quite separate from the murder of the Duke of Broglie under M. Cressat d'Esting, not to mention the Slavsky affair, although there are convergences to be found, and no doubt journalists, who think they were all in it together.

Napoleon is generally agreed to have ordered murder only once. His detractors say he sent a lot of other people needlessly to their deaths, but only one deed which could be described as murder: the shooting, at the Fort of Vincennes outside Paris, of this 31-year-old Bourbon prince, a rival ruler of France. This was the act which drew from Talleyrand the phrase "worse than a crime, a blunder," the remark used ever since, to describe governmental sin, by people wishing to appear worldly.

Now M. Maurice Schumann, has stepped into the affair. He always steps in in the end. Not only did he step in to set up the Common Market, but he is only better remembered by Britons of a certain age as the man who under the Fourth Republic tended to be foreign minister when it was not the Maitre Georges Bidault. Like so many French politicians, he also writes. He has just published a superbly readable book called: *Who Killed the Duke of Enghien?* After much intrigue, he says it was the work of a criminally over-zealous Napoleonist named Savary. Matters are more complicated by the fact that the over-zealous present Minister of Education, who has made President Mitterrand even more unpopular than he need be by trying to abolish private schooling, is also named M. Savary.

BARRY FANTONI



"If you really want to know, I'm a plain-clothes Rottweiler"

Time to pour oil on the Gulf

by George Walden

Asked for his view on the Iran-Iraq war, an American statesman replied: "A pity only one can lose". It is not just the threat to western oil supplies. A more worrying danger is that misunderstanding or miscalculation could lead to a superpower clash in an area where the Americans have given a quasi-nuclear guarantee.

It would be foolish to deoy that Washington and Moscow have conflicting strategies in the Gulf. But their more immediate interests coincide to a remarkable extent, and they should move now, quickly and publicly, to block off the possibility of such a confrontation.

In 1980 President Carter, reacting to accusations of weakness, gave what amounted to a nuclear commitment to the Gulf. "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

Paradoxically, Mr Reagan has been more cautious to his commitments. The Soviet advance which Carter's warning was presumably calculated to deter has never shown much sign of materializing. The Russians have demonstrated a healthy disinclination to exploit the war, even though it is taking place only 400 miles from

Soviet frontiers. This is not for lack of Soviet strategic ambition in the area. Their historical interest in Iran remains as lively as ever, and is symbolized by the recent promotion to first deputy prime minister, with Politburo status, of Geidar Aliyev, a native of Azerbaijan, which borders on Iran.

For the moment, there is a discernible coincidence of superpower attitudes to the war. They share an interest in maintaining the principle of free navigation, there as elsewhere. Both are equally thwarted to Iran, and both are shifting the balance of their neutrality towards Iraq. Neither profits from the war, and each has a self-evident interest in preventing it widening.

The challenge to US diplomacy is to translate these shared concerns into effective action - without giving the Russians the status in the Gulf to which they aspire. We all hope that diplomatic machinery is humming smoothly and efficiently in the background. So far, the US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, has responded with admirable coolness and firmness. But there is little overt sign of any imaginative moves from Washington.

Why is the onus on Washington, rather than Moscow, to initiate such moves? First,

because western democracies have a perennial duty to show themselves more responsible than communist autocracies. More practically, in the present atmosphere, we are unlikely to get much imagination from Moscow.

The danger is that the Russians will interpret any western military move into the Gulf, spearheaded by the US, as a prelude to the overthrow of Khomeini and the re-establishment of the US dominance in Iran. The combustible potential is high. Only visible, high-level contact between the superpowers, followed by the necessary soothing noises, will make it clear to the Gulf states and to the international community that both sides are determined to avoid escalation.

If the situation deteriorates, it may be that British naval forces will be asked to join the Americans and the French in keeping the Gulf open. We should show solidarity with our allies here, as we did in Lebanon. But we should also do our best to ensure that the Americans get the diplomacy right too. That means a broader and more sophisticated view of events than they showed in Lebanon. There may be times when gunboat diplomacy is defensible. But gunboats without diplomacy can rarely be justified. The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

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Alan Franks on the man most likely to lead England this summer

Cavalier with a touch of steel

A month ago, the announcement of David Gower's appointment as England captain for the approaching series against the West Indies seemed a mere formality, and even one or two selectors, those most private of people, talked openly of him as the obvious successor to Bob Willis. By last week the odds had lengthened, with Willis making an early recovery from the infection which cut short his tour of Pakistan, and Gower himself still out of action with blood poisoning.

Still, the fact remains that when cricket enthusiasts consider, as they never use of doing, the range of possible incumbents for the great office, the assumption is always that we are on the brink of a long period of Gower rule. Even the modest 27-year-old, nursing an index finger like an underdone sausage, said at his Leicester home last week: "I am certainly working towards doing the job."

Gower's credentials are firmly based on the third test against Pakistan in Lahore earlier this year. During the preceding weeks we had already lost one test in Pakistan and a whole series to New Zealand. The added loss of Botham and Willis led to Gower standing in as captain for only the third time in his life. He scored a splendid 173 and almost snatched victory through a bold and finely-judged declaration. It may not have saved the series, but it did wonders for morale.

Many see him as standing in direct line of descent to the great Frank Woolley, of Keot, while others choose to align him with Graeme Pollock, another blond left-hander. "I know that people have tried to compare him with the great amateurs," says David Frith, editor of the *Wisden Cricket Magazine*, "but I'm not sure that's right... all this comparing doesn't really get you anywhere. I suppose we middle-aged folk like to do it to show that we've seen it all and there's nothing new. But if you ask me, I'd say Gower is unique, and definitely one of the best three batsmen in the world. And he's beautiful to watch."

The younger readers of Frith's magazine agree. In a recent poll in which they were asked to nominate their favourite stroke in the game, two out of three chose a Gower shot, either his square cut or cover drive. Perhaps these two shots, so full of wrist and balance, together with the classic Botham straight drive, are the most potent images of British batting at this comparatively lean time.

The vital question posed of the England captaincy always, what will it have the man's play? All too often the answer has been depressing. Post-war cricket history is full of captains whose performance has been diminished by the burden. Mention Botham to David Gower in this context and he



Gower: tension behind that laid-back image

reminds you that his good friend Ian had the unenviable experience of nine consecutive tests against the West Indies - whom we have not beaten for a decade.

When Gower took the reins in Pakistan it seemed, particularly in Lahore, that he had decided not to adopt Willis's collective approach to the job, but to work it all out unaided. The Cabal (as in Captain and Botham and Lamb) had been replaced by a single potentate. Or so it seemed to the spectators and many a seasoned commentator.

But here again, as so often in cricket, the appearance was misleading, and the reasons were simple, as Gower explains: "I'm a slip, remember, where you can talk to the rest without using semaphore: Bob's probably 50 yards away at the other end of the ground, staring his run. 'Bob has strong ideas of how to plan and run a game, obviously he suffers from being remote while bowling. I did a lot of conferring myself in Pakistan, particularly with Gatting and Taylor. After all, Gai's a good captain and Taylor's been playing for 20-odd years. It's always useful to get a second opinion when

your mind's not made up. Anyway, in the end it's your decision, no matter what the advice is."

Gower concedes that whoever a player assumes the captaincy, it is logical to expect his play to suffer a little. But he points out that during his three matches in charge, his own poor performance in one was put down to the cares of office, but then so were his successes in the other two. So, through the Englishman's strangely Jesuitical approach to his cricket, the captaincy turns into a catch-all clause: if the bats fails, you blame it on the onus, and if he succeeds, you say that he has acquired a new sense of responsibility.

"Cavalier" is second only to "laid-back" in stock words to describe Gower, and both terms imply that he doesn't really care.

"No, that's wrong," he says, with the emphasis of someone who cares. "During a game, there's a lot more going on than meets the eye. It's all very well to say of someone 'He looks cool, but he's batting, but I get nervous just like everyone else. You have to remember that there is a certain conscious effort in a

conflict between batman and bowler. The last thing you want to do when you're playing the West Indies is to encourage Malcolm Marshall in the idea you're not particularly enjoying it."

"If you wanted to be harsh, you could say that I'm not totally dedicated, and that would be fair. But only if you take both those words in their full and literal sense. There are other things in life than cricket."

Because of injury right at the start of this, his first season leading Leicestershire, we have no pointers from the county circuit on Gower's style. David Frith reckons that if you really want parallels, you could do worse than to think of Peter May. "David is like May, and Brearley for that matter, in that all three were meant to be establishment figures, but were really not that at all, but free-thinkers. Just like May, there's real steel there, although he was less relaxed, more concerned about dignity than David is."

When Gower himself is asked which of his own captains' qualities he would most like to combine, he thinks long and hard, and replies: "I'd take Brearley's ability to read a game and solve problems, I'd take Ray Illingworth's deep knowledge of the game, and I'd be glad to have Bob Willis's sense of humour. I know Ian's captaincy was heavily knocked, but I wouldn't mind some of his flair and intuition."

It would be an admirable hybrid. As a player, he already has enormous credit in the bank at international level - certainly more than several recent captains, including Mike Denness. Tony Lewis and Brearley himself, in his 59 appearances for England he has played 102 innings, scored 4,260 runs at an average of 45.81, amassed 200 centuries (including a score of 200 against India in 1979), 21 half-centuries and taken 39 catches. And let us not forget his bowling, since everyone else does: a grand analysis of one wicket for two runs, taken against India when a match was fizzling to a draw and the surprise leavened the boredom. None the less, the wicket was that of Kapil Dev, the fine Indian all-rounder.

The notion of a Gower captaincy has a deliciously dangerous edge to it. That Lahore match, with the game saved and the Pakistanis shutting up shop, what does he do but bring on Chris Smith a couple of overs from the end, begging the late order batsmen to have a final go: three wickets in hand, but fewer than 30 runs for victory. "In my mind," he recalls, "there was an extremely low hope of doing anything extraordinary at that stage, although I wouldn't have minded." A crucial juxtaposition in the Gower philosophy, that: "an extremely low hope... although I wouldn't have minded."

be even more important in November than it has proved to be for Mondale in the primaries.

Thus the "electability" issue cuts both ways. Does the party opt for a favourite son in the hope that he may close what has been termed "the passion gap" on the election campaign before in earnest? Or does Democrats go for an "outsider" whose supposed support among middle Americans is unproven and who could, it is feared, turn out to be as great an electoral disaster as McGovern was 12 years ago?

Neither candidate can derive much comfort from opinion polls, all of which show Reagan an easy winner if the electors were to be beld now. And although Hart has been steadily fired better against Reagan than Mondale, his lead over the former vice-president has been slipping in recent weeks.

All of this means that this year's convention could be the most volatile in years, unless the three candidates agree on a unity pact before then. Many Democrats fear that the only real victor in San Francisco will be Ronald Reagan. While Mondale, Hart and Jackson wheel and deal and campaign against each other, Reagan just has to go on "acting presidential" until his own coronation takes place at the Republican convention in Dallas in August.

Then, with a unified party behind him, he will confront a challenge from a candidate who is the far-from-unanimous choice of Democratic voters. It is no wonder that Reagan campaign officials smugly assert that "electability" is only a Democratic problem.

Nicholas Ashford

Ferdinand Mount

Why comparability is odious

"Megaw" the very word is like a bell to toll us back to the dear, dead days of the Civil Service strike. The name suggests rooks cawing in thick fog, or a scene from *Black House*. Mention of the word in Whitehall corridors these days provokes uneasy mutterings and sidelong glances, as if there were some dark secret which must soon come to light.

In plain terms, the story so far is that, after the unpleasant Civil Service pay dispute in 1981, the Government set up an inquiry under Sir John Megaw. A High Court judge, in future, the system was not merely to compare the pay of civil servants with that of people doing roughly similar jobs outside (the system which had been in force formally since the Priestley Report of 1955, and effectively since the year dot); the Megaw committee was supposed to take account of other factors - such as the job security enjoyed by civil servants and the ease or difficulty of recruiting and retaining staff. In other words, the system was to become more like that pertaining to the outside world.

Alas, Sir John did not come up with the goods. Or at least he purported to come up with the goods, but, on closer examination, the Megaw system looked remarkably like the Priestley system. It was much like asking a child to draw anything he likes, and then to be kept on drawing a square house with a red roof and a green front door.

What appeared to be a neat way out of a public sector pay dispute, in fact stored trouble and expense for the future. The same thing happened with the teachers. It is happening with the nurses. Once public employees have inhaled the intoxicating fumes of comparability, they will never willingly return to the drab slog of free collective bargaining. And unless the government pays up every farthing recommended by the official review body, they have an official grievance.

The Government waited until the end of 1982 before saying anything at all about Megaw. Then it said that it accepted the broad approach, but that the new system would not be ready to be operated in 1983. When 1984 came round, the Government said it still was not quite ready, but, to fill in, it would ask the Office of Manpower Economics to do a study comparing civil servants' pay with outside rates. Mr Nigel Lawson is, in short, playing *Schachermat*, spinning any kind of yarn to postpone the dreadful day when the Civil Service unions cut off talks and walk out.

The trouble is that these little studies tend to be just as embarrassing as a full-blown Megaw system would be. According to the National Union of Teachers, a similar type of study done on their profession

shows that, in 1974, salaries were roughly the same as accountants', electrical engineers' and police inspectors'. Now they are up to 42 per cent lower. What is so special about 1974, you may ask? That was the year in which the Houghton Committee awarded the teachers a whopping pay rise. Presumably the accountants, electrical engineers and police inspectors were just as furious then that teachers should have drawn level with them. But now the teachers have a cause, and the NUT is encouraging them to walk out.

Yet think back only four years and recall the gigantic pay rise awarded to the teachers by the notorious Clegg Commission on Comparability - 24 per cent, no less. Teachers' earnings seem to fluctuate as violently as those of a riverboat gambler, and despite all these commissions, they are far from high, even today.

This is surprising, because all the comparisons operate strictly in one direction - upwards. If studies show that government flange-inspectors are now earning £25 a week more than non-government flange inspectors, their union does not say: "Oh, sorry about that. You'd better knock the 25 quid off our civil service members". The Royal Institute of Chemistry has in fact recently reported that the majority of university chemists are earning up to £3,000 a year more than chemists in industry.

What happens, of course is that the government of the day tries to claw back the damage done by these commissions; it overrides their awards; it pleads a national emergency; it deducts higher pension contributions or freezes the rent allowances or the London weighting. One way or another, after 10 years or so, most groups of workers find themselves more or less where they started in the pecking order.

A government which discards a comparability system is accused of "muddling through." But it is usually the old system's false pretensions to scientific precision which stirred up the middle in the first place. The comparisons are mostly misleading and always imprecise. You might as well set up a comparability commission for vegetables: is it right that avocados should now be 7 per cent dearer than artichokes, when in 1977 they were 2½ per cent cheaper? The market for public servants is highly imperfect; what you need to pay to retain sufficient maths teachers is largely a matter of guesswork; but then so is trying to decide what you morally ought to pay a maths teacher. The employer has to have a rough idea of the going rate; but after that, it is back to the immemorial haggles of the bazaar - which produces results that are usually more predictable and often fairer than any fancy system. Would the teachers be worse off today if Burnham had never scaled? I doubt it.

Ray Honeyford

Do-gooders doing a disservice

The teacher and the social worker often clash. Why? Because they espouse conflicting theories of the nature of man. The teacher is optimistic; the social worker expects the worst. Typically, the teacher makes demands. He expects the best in work and behaviour; sets standards to which the child is expected to progress; is sceptical of excuses. He respects the child's right to be wrong. If he did not, he would feel the child had been reduced to the level of moral automation. He encourages aspiration, nurtures proper ambition, rewards effort.

Above all he seeks to transmit the necessity to pursue excellence. The social worker is a professional provider of excuses. He dispenses alibis to the lazy, the loutish and the confused. He consistently mistakes sentimentality for sentiment; indulgence for concern. Whereas the teacher insists the child is to be seen as an individual with mind and will, the social worker perceives only victim of circumstance. The teacher invests the child with personal attributes such as character, personality, imagination; and daily watches him shape and mould the world to his own, individual blue-print. The social worker, product of the generalizations of sociology, employs abstractions to explain behaviour: class, disaffected, racism, alienation are all grist to the social worker's determinist mill.

The agent of state welfare invariably condemns the school for being "middle class"; for reflecting the values of the articulate, the responsible, the ambitious. The artisan's son is thereby alienated. The school must replace high culture with the curriculum of the proletariat - bingo, perhaps, the football pools and earnest study of the tabloids.

Lenin's words, "Morality must be subordinate to the class struggle", become a guiding principle. There must be stories of broken marriages, unmarried mothers, hire purchase debts and eviction of big brother in prison and sister eloped with a black man. And all must be transmitted in appropriate language - the argot of the gutter. There must be "understanding" for things; discipline must be eschewed as a class-ridden irrelevance.

The teacher knows better. He knows from direct experience that no one despises such destructive claptrap more than the aspiring from-unanimous choice of Democratic voters. It is no wonder that Reagan campaign officials smugly assert that "electability" is only a Democratic problem.

It is true of course, that in modern times the middle classes have had a clearer grasp of this than the industrial working class. But the answer is not, as so many social workers appear to think, to despise the possessors of wisdom. Better, surely, to spread the word around. The working classes do not need either patronage or alibis. They need, and deserve, constructive criticism for taking far too long to support their children in achieving the schools' humane goals. They also need guidance to change their ways.

That is one way that social workers could really help. A kick in the parental pants would do far more good for Johnny than condemning the school for expecting the best of him. I have seen far too many able working-class children fail because of their irresponsible parents' failure to cooperate with the school. Such parents have frequently been indulged, if not positively encouraged, by the family's social workers, by shifting the burden of guilt from its real location, provides the feckless and the supine with the sickening contemporary mythology of self-justification.

The tragedy of post-war schooling, of course, is the rise of the teacher with the values, outlook and vocabulary of the social worker. He, the left-wing radical teacher, who would not be best described as the enemy of the child, he professes to care for the enemy of self-help for the working-class child. Such a teacher not only betrays children, he betrays his own profession, which makes at least some pretence to being a qualified body of people. A very high proportion of so-called social workers are not qualified at all, and many who are appear to be incompetent. According to recent research by the "professor of social work" at East Anglia University, Martin Davies, a significant proportion of social work students passed as competent by their teachers are, in reality, failed candidates.

The malign influence of the ideology of social work on education was well stated many years ago by that great and perceptive commentator, Jacques Barzun, when he said: "The notion of having a child be in the United States displaced that of teaching him. Anyone who tries to preserve the distinction is obviously unhelpful, and is at once known for a declared enemy of youth. The truth is that even apart from its hostility to intellect, systematic codding is as dangerous as it is impudent." To "United States" it is now necessary to add "Great Britain".

The author is a comprehensive school headmaster. The article first appeared in the Salisbury Review.

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TEACHERS' TANTRUMS

The teachers have decided on strike action not only because they see themselves as underpaid, both absolutely and in comparison with other professions but because they feel themselves on that account to be socially undervalued. Injured professional self-esteem has provided the fuel of indignation which has moved the teachers to conduct which, on any normal criterion for professionalism, is unprofessional - even when allowance is made for the maintenance of classes for children being immediately prepared for examination.

Teaching has never attracted entrants by high rates of pay. It has, however, other material compensations, notably job security and long holidays. It also has to be presumed that job satisfaction is a principal motive for choosing teaching in preference to other work. But, of course, none of these considerations would justify pay that was too low to provide conscientious teachers with a fair living-standard or that failed to attract the right entrants to the profession. The question now is how far the offer refused by the teachers can be regarded as meeting these criteria in all the existing circumstances.

Some teachers are certainly not well remunerated for the effort they put into their work, and for what they do for their pupils in out-of-class activities and long hours of marking after school. For them it can fairly be claimed that long holidays are needed to compensate for long hours and a stressful term. Some (depending on the subject and personal qualifications) are probably paid less than they could get for other work.

On the other hand, other teachers do not have long hours of marking, and may give little time or energy to their pupils beyond their formal duty. Yet their pay is the same as that of harder-working colleagues in the same grade and level, and it is certainly not clear that they could command more money for other work. For all these reasons alone, attempts to compare teachers' pay with that of other professions are folly. There is no such thing as a "just wage" for teachers, any more than there is for any other collectivity, and comparability is a dangerous

illusion. The "right" differentials between the pay of (say) a teacher, miner, doctor and physiotherapist could only be imposed by political will and the notion has arbitrary connotations inconsistent with a free society.

Teachers' pay, therefore, must be a matter for commonsense in any particular circumstances. If we could write on a blank sheet, commonsense might suggest that the general level of pay for good teachers (the qualifying adjective is all-important) ought to be higher than it is, not least to encourage more entrants of the right calibre to teaching. But the sheet is not blank, and the calculations have to be done from existing facts. For one thing, the unionization of teachers itself creates an assumption of equality of pay for given grades and levels irrespective of individual merit. It means in practice that pay increases are largely concentrated on a relationship to the going rate of inflation and on the illusion of comparability with other professions rather than on rewards for individual performance.

To the present case, the employers started with an offer of 3 per cent and did not formally raise it to 4.5 per cent until the end of April. The teachers' rhetoric, therefore, has accused the employers of rigidity and used this to justify the strike. Yet the employers appear to have told the teachers' representatives informally at a very early stage that 4.5 per cent would be acceptable, and that 3 per cent remained the formal figure only because the teachers were demanding so much more (12½ per cent, apparently to secure 7½ per cent) that the tendency of arbitrators to split the difference would produce a figure well above the employers' ability to pay.

Even the general increase of 4.5 per cent would strain the ability of employers to pay within budgets that have now already been agreed. They have therefore refused to go to arbitration because they feel that the convention of splitting the difference would lead to a figure for which money could not be found without reducing the number of teachers. This episode, therefore, ought to call into question the basic

negotiating conventions. It would perhaps be better if (as in some no-strike agreements in other industries) arbitrators could only come down for one figure or the other instead of splitting the difference. This would tend to encourage each side to produce reasonable figures, each in the hope that its own figure would be accepted.

We now have a strike which punishes pupils in order to put pressure on employers who suffer nothing. Moreover, the maintenance of classes for children with imminent examinations does not help those who lose preparations for future examinations. Of course, there is always a danger that professionalism may be exploited by low pay, but when it is, the best answer is not to strike but, for those qualified to do so to go elsewhere. There is no better inducement for an employer to pay more for recruits and quality, as the Government's approach to army and police pay has shown. But in the present case, there is no exploitation.

The figure of 4.5 per cent, which has been accepted by the Scottish teachers and virtually keeps up with the current rate of inflation, ought to be acceptable, not least because teachers' pay has fully kept up with inflation since 1979. Once the present dispute is settled, the way should be clear for a reconsideration of the method of setting teachers' pay and revising pay structure. A system based much more firmly on individual effort and merit, and which takes into account an individual's role in his own particular school's circumstances, is needed. (The qualities required differ with circumstances and those needed for teaching an academic sixth form are not the same as those needed for the difficult classes of an inner city comprehensive).

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, is understandably wary, and rightly insists that performance-related money must be determined only by fully professional assessment. That is not easy to achieve, but it should be the object. A good teacher deserves a differential in his or her favour, and it should not be impossible, when this destructive strike is over, to contrive a means of giving it.

TRUE LAUREATE

No doubt all true poets are "much possessed by death", as Eliot said of Webster. John Betjeman certainly was - by its banal and macabre as well as by its eschatological implications. It is not only their picturesqueness which brings churchyards so often into his verse - from Hardy's Mellstock (which he restocked with the brightest and best of his day) to Highgate, (which he postulated as the last resting-place of that heir of the ages, Lupin Poole). Speculations about the eventual circumstances and nature of that final event which occurred on Saturday (happily at home in his sleep, and not among "inflexible nurses") to a pale green Cottage Hospital) were the motive for several of his best poems.

Some readers who supposed that because the syntax was transparent the poem was also, and some critics, jealous of his popularity, were apt to dismiss him as merely a whimsical celebrator of a cosy past. But if he had been no more than that, he would never have been as popular as he became. It is his popularity which appears the

most striking thing about him, in a period when poets have not on the whole had great success in persuading readers that their work is urgent, relevant or fun. Betjeman was a born communicator, an original who judiciously husbanded and developed his originality, and delighted in putting it across to new audiences, whether by the backing of a jazz band or, on television, of a heavy-doored electric train, to the despair of poets who wooed the masses more aggressively and less successfully.

But behind the charm lay a melancholy far more incisive than mere literary gloom, and a realistic assessment of the practical prospects of human nature becoming very much kinder or more sensible. For a man who took a deprecatory satisfaction in dwelling on his own ineffectiveness, he did more than most to promote good sense, especially in hastening the overthrow of that facile contempt for the recent past and for the achievements of the bourgeoisie, which after the war was so rapidly laying waste village, city and

suburb with glass and chrome. If his position led him sometimes into an unduly tart disparagement of garden city utopias, they will have to wait for justice till they can breed a Betjeman of their own.

Few could be so rightly endowed for the role of Poet Laureate in the present age, even though his explicitly laureate verse was undeniably weak. He was a living repudiation of the idea that poetry must necessarily be arcane or saturnine, and though he had no more success than any other poet since the Divorce Right of Kings fell into disavowal to celebrating royal weddings and nuptials without bathos, he did celebrate, with the most lively specificity, a Britain that his readers could recognise and love, while applying a compassionate lash to some of its private and public faults. If the laureateship is to be something more than a gong for the eminent elderly hard, as it should be, and something like a role of National Poet, his approach is the one that a successor is most likely to find rewarding.

A WARNING FOR MARCOS

President Marcos looks as though he will emerge from last Monday's general election in the Philippines shaken but unbowed. Final results for the election to the country's National Assembly will not be known for several days. But it is already evident that despite some blatant ballot rigging by Marcos supporters, opposition parties have done better than anyone - including the opposition itself - expected. The large turn-out of anti-Marcos voters has belied the expectations not only of Marcos himself, but also of the more radical opposition groups that called for an election boycott.

The size of the anti-Marcos vote attests to the widespread disillusionment and frustration now felt in the Philippines. There is a growing feeling that the 66-year-old president, who still wields immense power, is losing his touch; and just at a time when the parlous state of the economy calls for clear-headed guidance within the framework of a strong political consensus. Popular resentment is directed not so much at Marcos himself as at the power and influence of his friends and family, especially his wife Imelda.

There have been rumblings of unrest ever since Marcos ended

nine years of martial law in 1981; but the event which really undermined popular confidence in him was the assassination last August of the Opposition leader Benigno Aquino at Manila airport. Nothing that the Marcos government has done since then has dispelled the widespread belief that it was implicated in Aquino's murder. And many Filipinos are convinced that even if President Marcos himself did not have a hand in the murder, it could never have taken place had he not been politically and physically ailing.

But President Marcos's staying power is not to be underestimated. Provided his health does not deteriorate, there is no reason to suppose that after 19 years as President he cannot last a few more. Certainly this week's general election should not be taken as a sign that his days are numbered. The National Assembly is a weak, even powerless body, which is one reason why so many opposition leaders, including Benigno Aquino's brother Agapito, have chosen to boycott it. Even if the opposition were to gain a majority in the Assembly, which at this stage seems very unlikely, Marcos would still have the power to override it and to rule

by presidential decree. Indeed, he can turn this week's election results to his advantage by arguing that democracy in the Philippines is flourishing, rather than moribund as his sterner critics claim.

There is however a lesson to be learned from the election, and it would be a pity if President Marcos ignored it: that the proper way to ensure political stability in the Philippines, both now and in the future, is to restore a fully functioning democracy, and to give opposition leaders a constructive role to play in the political life of the country. By taking these steps President Marcos could check the growing political polarization which is now pushing more radical opposition groups into cooperation with the Communist New People's Army. Unlike other Communist movements in South-East Asia, the New People's Army is growing rather than dwindling in strength; and until now Marcos's principal method of dealing with it has been the use of military force which can seldom answer - indeed has sometimes exacerbated - the grievances from which the Communists gain sustenance.

Bankers' support for South Africa

From the Dean of King's College London

Sir, For those concerned to see real, as opposed to superficial changes, in South Africa, these are depressing days indeed. One of the most gloomy features of the present time is the comfort that British banks and companies are giving in apartheid.

At the AGM of Standard Chartered on May 10, the chairman told shareholders that the bank had participated in a high loan direct to the South African government for general purposes. Until recently British banks have claimed to be lending only to specific commercial projects. Now money is being lent that can be used, amongst other things, for paying the illegal and immoral army of occupation in Namibia.

At the AGM of Shell Transport and Trading on May 17 (report, May 18) the chairman persistently refused to deny that one of its subsidiaries was selling petrol and oil to the South African forces.

In the next two weeks we will be hearing a great deal about the Normandy landings. At that time, at great cost, this country proved that our society was built on something more than business - it had a moral foundation. How was a country so deteriorated in 40 years that we no longer believe in anything but maintaining the rate of dividends?

The South African government have now conceded that two million black people have been relocated in the last 20 years. They admitted an element of force in some removals. Others claim that 3,500,000 black people have been forcibly resettled in that period.

But whether two million or 3,500,000, how much longer are we prepared to go on financing such massive human suffering? And how long are your columnists and leader writers going to put an acceptable face on it?

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD HARRIES (Chairman, End Loans to Southern Africa), King's College London, Strand, WC2, May 18.

Levels of education

From Mr A. H. Cooper

Sir, Having now received the published proposals by the Secretary of State for Education and Science for AS levels and in respect of which there has been comment in the media and support in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, may I voice concern at the hope expressed in para. 31 "that the arrangements for admission to higher education could be adapted so as to give preference to students who have studied a wider range of subjects" and particularly those with combinations of A and AS levels.

If this hope should be realized then it would be the death knell of non-examined general studies which have been developing in many sixth forms and which have enabled schools to generate their own particular interests and pupils to generate an enthusiasm for learning unimpaired by paper qualifications.

Examinations are necessary but they pose a threat to flexibility in education and the exercise of initiative and should not be needlessly imposed. Breadth can be achieved and recognized without formal attestation.

Yours faithfully, A. H. COOPER, Headmaster, The King's School, Macclesfield, Cheshire, May 9.

Roots of damage

From Professor J. B. Burland

Sir, The problem of damage due to the action of the roots of trees does not require legislation, as urged by Brian Lingard (April 27). What is needed is an informed application of the technical advice that is already available by all parties - property owners, surveyors, architects, civil engineers, building societies and insurers.

A vicious circle has developed with respect to building damage caused by subsidence and heave. On the one side the home owner fears that, even for minor cracking, his property will be lighted, while on the other side the professional fears that unless he recommends major remedial measures he is liable to be sued for professional negligence.

The situation has fed on itself, having been triggered initially by the introduction in 1971 of subsidence cover by the insurance companies without any qualification on the severity of the damage. This was closely followed by the 1976 drought and by certain rulings by the Court of Appeal in relation to the duty of care of local authorities.

Very few buildings exist without some forms of cracking. However, the term "subsidence damage" has become so emotive that it has

Educating trainees for industry

From the Chairman of Suffolk County Council

Sir, Sir Kenneth Corfield's letter (May 11) was of particular interest to us and no doubt to other education authorities, who are struggling against considerable financial restraints to update our educational system and curriculum in order to provide just the sort of recruits his industry is demanding.

Sadly the Government, although strongly supporting information technology, is only prepared to encourage "training", which it controls through the MSC (Manpower Services Commission), rather than "education" for which local education authorities are responsible under the "benign" supervision of the DES.

The flagrant extravagance of a very few authorities has undermined government confidence in LEAs (local education authorities), which are in general the most responsible of bodies and closely in touch with the needs of their localities.

Nevertheless, the artificial separation of training and education can only restrict the objectives which Sir Kenneth and many others wish to see, since education and training must go hand in hand if we are to see a prosperous Britain in the future.

In our authority we require considerable investment now in hardware and other teaching aids and in training of teachers in their use. If we provide what is necessary we suffer severe financial penalties by the very Government whose objectives are similar to our own. Reform of the system is vital.

Yours faithfully, ROBIN SHEEPSHANKS, Chairman, Suffolk County Council, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, May 15.

From the Vice-Chancellor of the Open University

Sir, Sir Kenneth Corfield makes several major points in his letter of May 11. I refer to two of them: firstly, that we are experiencing a shortage of engineers in particular fields; and secondly, that the necessary integration of education and training requires a new commission to "look across... the whole fabric of secondary and tertiary education and training."

During my two years on the Engineering Council under Sir Kenneth's chairmanship I argued that the cuts to university funding of 1981 would lead to fewer engineers graduating, in spite of the University Grants Committee's stated intention of protecting engineering. We are indeed now beginning to experience the effects of those cuts, as the council has recently pointed out.

Straw burning

From Mr R. J. Ellis

Sir, From the point of view of being a glider pilot, I am in favour of straw and stubble burning, as these fires are an excellent source of energy for our aeroplanes.

However, if Mr Gourlay (May 15) wishes to cause the minimum inconvenience to the general public, perhaps farmers should stop burning on high atmospheric pressure days. The "temperature inversion" associated with this type of weather traps the smoke and spreads it along the ground, causing maximum nuisance value to all concerned.

A quick call to the weatherman might help the farmers, and our gliders.

Yours sincerely, R. J. ELLIS, 32 Lyndale Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Nature imperilled on Majorca

From Dr Elspeth Beckett

Sir, Mr Richard Wigg's account ("Letter from Majorca", May 14) of efforts to save Es Trenc in Majorca from would-be developers raises fundamental questions about the relative value of undeveloped versus developed land in financial and recreational terms.

Majorca remains relatively undeveloped in that the visitor in spring who ventures half a mile inland from the hotel development on the coast, will find a wealth of wild plants now rarely seen in Britain. Fields dominated by the brilliant yellow of the wild chrysanthemum, the blue grape hyacinths, or the shocking-pink wild gladioli may be inefficient in the economic terms of the farming industry, but are a major attraction to tourists accustomed in their own lands to monoculture crops.

In Majorca orchids are still common (as they were in Britain in the 1930s). A walk along almost any roadside will be rewarded by a large number of species in a countryside mercifully free from the common snaking nettle, and even amidst the concrete half-development surrounding Palma an astonishing wealth of wild plants remains: the diligent plant hunter in Can Pastilla, an urban "tourists' paradise", will find a longer list of species than from our carefully preserved Gower coast.

Majorca is disappearing fast. The Albufera, a paradise of reeds, wild birds and orchids, is now threatened by new development on the adjacent coast, itself notable for species such as *Cistus incanus*, *Halimium halimifolium* and the yellow maritime centaury. A superb area of woodland and maritime heath to the east of Can Picafort is now destroyed by fire and the developers are following fast.

Not all tourists go to Majorca to lie in the sun. The loss to the people of Majorca when they have finished developing their country will be our loss, too. Some of us may move on to some remote Greek island. But how much better if we Europeans, Majorquians and their tourists, could save Majorca before it is too late.

In Britain the Nature Conservancy is under-financed. Perhaps there is a case for more international funding to protect areas enjoyed by tourists of many nations. Yours faithfully, ELSPETH BECKETT, 78 St Clements, Oxford, May 14.

Teachers' pay claim

From Mr R. J. Brind

Sir, Your report, "Heads fear lasting action" (May 12), may have given the impression that head teachers were alone in their fears of the devastating results of the present situation.

My association, which is pledged never to take strike action, has consistently warned that industrial action generates an atmosphere which is a disincentive for study. Already, here in South Glamorgan, we have had reports of children downing tools, of children who are taking O levels losing all interest in attending school and of teachers refusing to set homework even for those whose future will be determined by examinations next month.

There is no doubt in my mind that teachers have been badly treated. Many are being called on to act in a way that is completely against their professional judgment.

In my school, we constantly encourage children to bring their problems to teachers for arbitration. We believe this is the way to a moral, and just, society. The general public should demand that both the Government and local authorities equally should do all within their power to resolve this dispute according to moral and just principles.

Yours faithfully, R. J. BRIND, Secretary, South Glamorgan Federation of Teachers, 6 Lynch Blossie Close, Landaff, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, May 14.

Choice for unions

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, In your leading article, "Corporatist epitaph" (May 7), you pointed out that Labour ministers and trade union leaders had reduced the rights of individual trade unionists and deprived them of legal protection from exclusion or expulsion from a union.

In *The Times* of May 12, Woodrow Wyatt dwelt on related evils of the closed shop. The situation would be ameliorated, though by no means wholly cured, if the law were to enact that where there is a closed shop the union concerned must grant membership to any person requiring it in order to obtain or retain employ-

ment, and that any such person willing to pay the appropriate subscription on demand would be deemed to be a member of the union. Unions would then have a clear choice. Either they could forgo the closed shop and be free to pick and choose their members, or they could have a closed shop and surrender their right to pick and choose their members.

What is surely utterly wrong is that the unions should be able to say that a person must belong to the union and at the same time to have the right to deny that person membership, if he has it, to withdraw it from him. This is to give the unions the best of both worlds with a vengeance.

Yours faithfully, JOHN W. WEST, La Pucelle, La Ville Danet, Paimpont, 35380 Plélan-le-Grand, France, May 14.

Short cut in Whitehall

From Mr John F. Avery Jones

Sir, You reported (May 11) that Lord Gowers, when sending the staff of the Cabinet Office a booklet on plain English, ended his letter "Make plain English the MPO style". Will be now ask the author of the booklet to add a section prohibiting the use of abbreviations by civil servants? Yours faithfully, JOHN AVERY JONES, Flat 9, 7 Cleveland Gardens, W2.

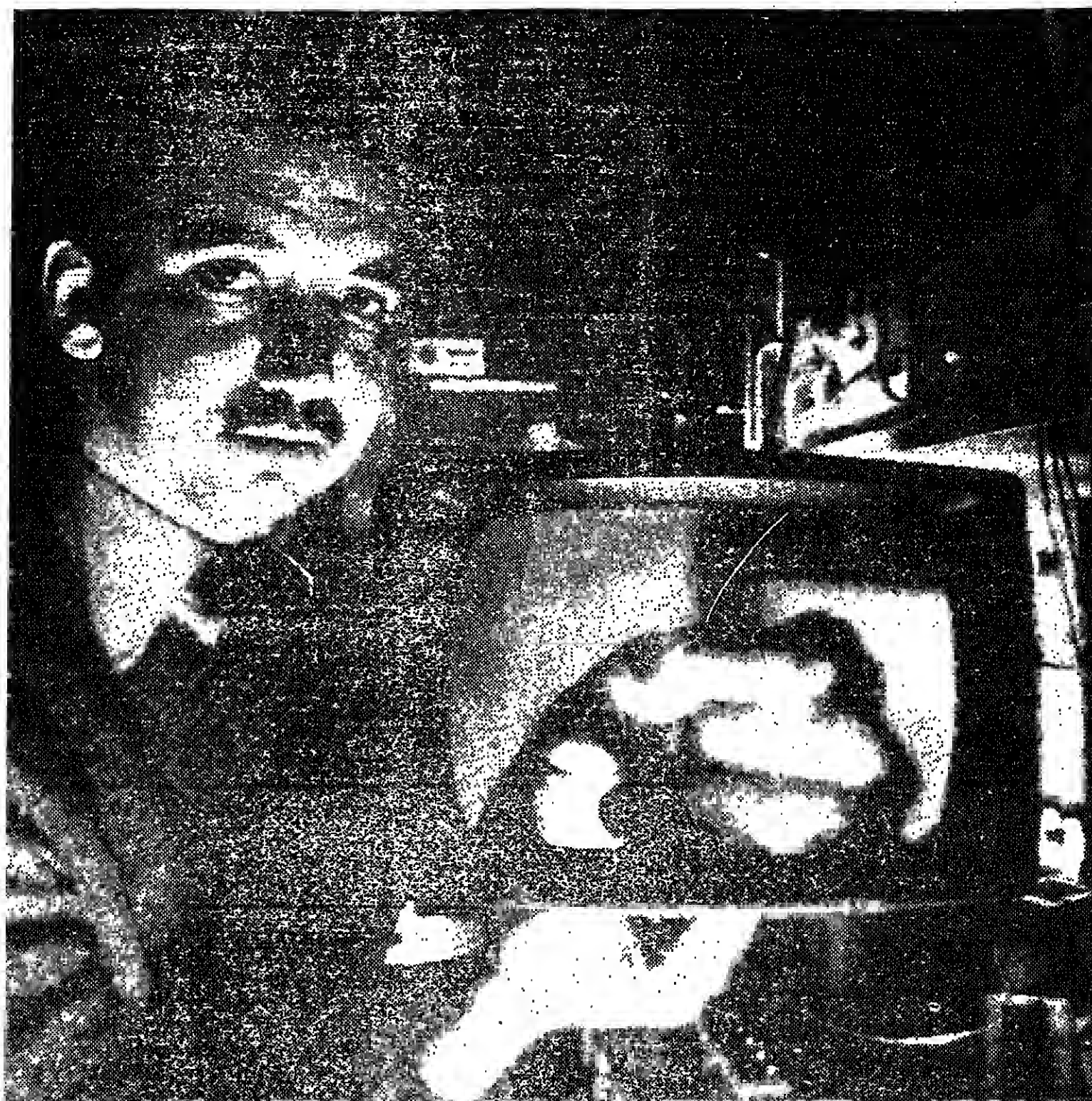
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Textbook may have misled judge

Regina v Moys
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Otton

[Judgment delivered May 18]
The Lord Chief Justice, giving the court's judgment, quashed a conviction for handling stolen goods because a crown court judge had misdirected the jury, said that a relevant sentence in *Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice* (41st edition (1982) paragraph 18-165 p1122) would be less likely to lead to mistakes if it were to be amended.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Robert Moys, aged 34, of Surrey Road, Canterbury, against conviction at Canterbury Crown Court (Judge Cosgrave and a jury) of handling a black and white mare named "Kizzy" knowing her to have been stolen and obtaining property by deception. He was sentenced, respectively, to three months and one month's imprisonment concurrent, suspended for two years and ordered to pay £200 prosecution costs and a legal aid contribution of £500. He was acquitted of theft of the mare.

The Court of Appeal made an order under section 8 of the Legal Aid Act 1982 and the Legal Aid Act 1983 (Commencement No 2) Order (SI 1984 No 220 (c 5)) remitting the legal aid contribution order and an order for payment out of centre funds of the appellant's costs to include the appeal, trial and committal proceedings.

Mr Andrew Goymer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Richard J. Haworth for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the mare, valued at £700, was stolen from livery stables on a Sunday night. She reappeared on the Monday when the appellant sold her for £450 in cash. The mare was recognized by her owner, the news

got around and the appellant presented himself at the police station in May 1983.

He denied throughout that he was guilty of either theft or handling. The main suspicious circumstances against him were that he told two different stories about how and where he bought the mare and that he had no receipt. The two convictions stood or fell together.

The jury were directed as to the law of theft and all else except for one possible exception. The judge said that the prosecution had to satisfy them so that they were sure that, at the time the mare came into the appellant's possession, he knew or believed her to be stolen. So far so good.

However, she went on to say: "Believed" in that sense means he suspected very strongly that it was stolen and shut his eyes to that possibility altogether. It does not cover having found it and not inquiring where it came from."

Doubtless that form of words was derived from what Lord Widgery had said in *Arwell v Massey* (1971) 56 Cr App R 61, R v Griffiths (1975) 61 Cr App R 141 made it clear that Lord Widgery's words in *Arwell* were not to be taken as adding another

form of knowledge to "know or believe" although at first sight they might appear to do so - suspicion and deliberately shutting eyes to the circumstances was an alternative to knowing or believing the goods to be stolen.

In the present case the judge plainly told the jury that suspicion coupled with a deliberate shutting of eyes was not merely an alternative but was equivalent to belief. That was incorrect and a material misdirection.

Despite the suspicious circumstances of the appellant's conflicting stories about where and how he bought the mare, there was no reliable evidence that he had paid too little and the prosecution evidence indicated that the absence of a receipt among horse-traders was insignificant. In the circumstances it was impossible to say that, had the jury been properly directed, they would necessarily have come to the same conclusion.

Doubtless some of the trouble arose from the way in which the subject was dealt with in *Arwell* which stated: "It is not sufficient to prove that the goods were 'handled' in circumstances which would have put a reasonable man on inquiry.

The question is a subjective one and it must be proved that the defendant was aware of the theft, or that he believed the goods to be stolen or that, suspecting them to be stolen, he deliberately shut his eyes to the circumstances."

The paragraph went on to refer to *Arwell* and *Griffiths*. Not every crown court was equipped with the necessary reports. Doubtless the paragraph was accurate if one took the trouble to read it from start to finish.

It would, perhaps, be less likely to lead to mistakes if the second sentence were amended to read as, for instance: "The question is a subjective one and it must be proved that the defendant was aware of the theft, or that he believed the goods to be stolen. Suspicion that they were stolen, even coupled with the fact that he shut his eyes to the circumstances, is not enough although those matters may be taken into account by a jury when deciding whether or not the necessary belief existed."

The appeal was allowed and the convictions were quashed. Solicitors: Mr R. A. Crabbe, Maidstone.

Applications for review of taxation

Practice Direction: (Review of Taxation)

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on May 15 with Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Otton, handed down a Practice Direction relating to applications in the Queen's Bench Division for the review of a taxing officer's certificate under Order 62, rule 35 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that on and after May 10, 1984 the Practice Direction issued on

October 10, 1960 by Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice, would be revoked and replaced by the following:

1 Every application in the Queen's Bench Division under Order 62, rule 35, to review a taxing officer's decision in respect of the taxation of a bill of costs should be made in one of the judges nominated for that purpose by the Lord Chief Justice.
2 Every application should be made by summons to be served within three days after issue and returnable on a day to be appointed.

3 Every summons must contain full particulars of the item or items or which the application for review was made.

4 The summons retained by the court would be sent to the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court Taxing Office who would arrange for the necessary documents to be lodged, for the appointment of assessors, if required, and for the date of hearing of the summons; and he would notify the assessors and the parties of the date fixed.

Shipowners liable for full \$25m claim

Grand Champion Tankers Ltd v Norpipe A/S and Others (The Marion)

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman.

[Speeches delivered May 17]
Shipowners were not entitled to leave all questions of safe navigation and chart correction entirely to the discretion of the master without exercising an active degree of supervision to ensure that the master properly discharged those responsibilities.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the shipowners, Grand Champion Tankers Ltd from a decision on May 20, 1983 of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas) (The Times, May 24, 1983; [1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep 156) who allowed an appeal by Norpipe A/S and 13 other oil companies from an order dated March 30, 1982 of Mr Justice Sheen sitting in the Admiralty Court ([1982] 2 Lloyd's Rep 52) who granted the shipowners a decree limiting the amount of their liability in damages.

Mr Anthony Clarke, QC and Mr Jeremy Russell for the shipowners; Mr A. G. S. Pollock, QC and Mr David Steel QC for the oil companies.

LORD BRANDON said that on March 12, 1977 the Liberian tanker *Marion* left Hamburg for Teesside in order to load a cargo there. On March 14 she arrived near the entrance to the Teesside Fairway but because there was no loading berth immediately available for her, she was obliged to come to anchor and wait. The place where her master, Captain Fontana, chose to anchor her was off Hartlepool about 2.7 miles east of The Heugh and about a mile from the Tees Fairway buoy.

On March 18, a loading bay having become available for her, the

Marion tried to weigh anchor so as to enable her to proceed inward to that berth but her efforts to do so failed because her anchor had fouled a pipeline on the sea-bed which carried oil from the Ekofisk Field through Tees Bay to Teesside. As a result of the anchor so fouling the pipeline, and of efforts to haul it up after that had happened, the pipeline was severely damaged.

Thirteen oil companies brought an action against the shipowners in the Admiralty Court in which they alleged that the fouling of the pipeline and the resulting damage had been caused by the negligence of the servants or agents of the shipowners on board the *Marion*. The amount of the damages claimed in the action exceeded US \$25m.

The shipowners formally admitted liability for the fouling of the pipeline and the consequential damage done to it, but they began an action of their own in the Admiralty Court against the 13 oil companies and all other persons having claims in respect of the damage to the pipeline, in which they claimed a decree that they were entitled to have their total liability in respect of such damage limited pursuant to section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, as amended by section 2(1) of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act 1958.

Mr Justice Sheen decided in favour of the shipowners and granted them the decree of limitation of liability which they sought. The 13 oil companies appealed to the Court of Appeal who unanimously allowed the appeal and ordered that the shipowners be refused a decree of limitation of liability.

The following matters were common ground before their Lordships: House of Lords were entitled to limit their liability, £982,292.06 was the correct amount of their limited liability.

Second, that the immediate cause

of the damage to the pipeline was the negligence of the master in navigating by reference to a long obsolete chart on which the pipeline was not shown, leading him to let go his anchor in a place where, if he had been aware of the presence of the pipeline, as he would have been if he had navigated by reference to an up-to-date chart, he would never have done.

Third, that having regard to the express terms of section 503 of the 1894 Act as amended the shipowners were only entitled to have their liability limited if they could prove that the damage to the pipeline occurred without actual fault on their part.

Fourth, that on the true construction of those provisions, the burden of proving that (a) there was no actual fault of the shipowners or (b) if there was any such fault, it did not contribute to the damage to the pipeline, was in either case upon the shipowners.

Fifth, that since the shipowners had delegated the management and operation of the *Marion* wholly to an English company, Fairfield-Maxwell Services Ltd (FMSL), the person whose fault would constitute as a matter of law, the actual fault of the shipowners, was the managing director of FMSL, Mr Downard.

Sixth, that whereas FMSL employed other persons in a managerial capacity, no faults of theirs, if they occurred could constitute as a matter of law, the actual fault of the shipowners. The oil companies contended that the shipowners had failed to discharge the burden of proving that there had been no fault on the part of Mr Downard which contributed to the damage to the pipeline.

First, it was contended that the shipowners had not proved that they had a proper system for ensuring that the charts and other nautical publications on board (a) were not obsolete or (b) if they were current, were kept corrected up-to-date at all times.

Second, it was said that the shipowners had not proved that they had a proper system for ensuring that the charts and other nautical publications on board (a) were not obsolete or (b) if they were current, were kept corrected up-to-date at all times.

There was a time when courts dealing with contested limitation actions considered that shipowners or ship managers sufficiently discharged their responsibilities if they appointed a competent master and left all questions of safe navigation, including the obtaining of all necessary charts and other nautical publications entirely to him. That view was now out-of-date as appeared from the judgment of Sir Gordon Willmer in *The England* ([1973] 1 Lloyd's Rep 373).

In order to ensure the safe navigation of a ship on the voyages undertaken by her, three requirements with regard to charts had to be fulfilled.

First, that she should have on board and available for use, the current versions of the charts necessary for such voyages.

Second, that any obsolete or superseded charts which might formerly have been proper for use on such voyages, should either be destroyed or at least segregated from the current charts in such a way as to avoid any possibility of confusion.

Third, that the current charts

should either be corrected up-to-date at all times or at least that such corrections should be made prior to their possible use on any particular voyage.

Mr Downard's system with regard to charts was to make the master of the *Marion* solely responsible for ensuring with the aid of one or more of his deck officers, that the three requirements were fulfilled. The master indicated for the charts he thought necessary and FMSL paid the bill for them. FMSL also sent to the *Marion* on a regular basis all weekly Admiralty Notices to Mariners and all chart correction traces relating to Admiralty charts.

Mr Downard, however, said as a matter of considered policy, did not either himself, or through his subordinates exercise any supervision of any kind over the way in which the master performed the responsibilities with regard to charts which had been assigned to him.

It was the duty of Mr Downard to ensure that an adequate degree of supervision of the master in the keeping of up-to-date charts was exercised, either by himself or by his subordinates. Mr Downard, each of whom was fully qualified to exercise such supervision. In so far as Mr Downard failed to perform his duty in that respect, such failure constituted in law actual fault of the shipowners.

Turning to the second criticism against Mr Downard regarding the Librarian safety inspection report, he agreed in evidence that the report disclosed an appalling situation in regard to the charts on board and was such as to destroy his confidence in the system for the provision and maintenance of charts and his confidence in the master.

He said that he should have been told of the report (he did not in fact become aware of it until after the founding of the *Marion* in March 1977) and that if he had, he would have sent representatives of a well known chart supplier to make a thorough inspection of the charts, and if the position was unsatisfactory he would have considered dismissing the master.

In short, he would have taken prompt and effective action himself instead of the delayed and ineffective action taken by his subordinates.

The shipowners contended that the only fault in relation to Mr Downard not having the report brought to his notice was that of his subordinates, which was put as a matter of law the actual fault of the shipowners. That contention was not acceptable. During Mr Downard's prolonged periods of absence from the *Marion* in 1976 and 1977, FMSL and they would have been no practical difficulty about his being informed of the report and its contents.

It was an inescapable inference from that fact that the instructions which he gave to his subordinates about which he required that he should be kept informed were insufficiently clear or insufficiently precise or insufficiently comprehensive.

It followed that it was at least in part Mr Downard's own fault that he was not told of the report and that constituted as a matter of law, actual fault of the shipowners.

It was impossible for the shipowners to establish that the actual faults which they committed did not contribute to the damage to the pipeline.

Lord Diplock, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Coward Chance.

No control of house if rent too low

Pollway Nominees Ltd v Croydon London Borough Council
Before Mr Justice Harman

[Judgment delivered May 11]

The service of a notice to repair pursuant to section 9 of the Housing Act 1957, good on its face, but served upon a person who was not and could not be deemed to be a person having control of the house, was a nullity.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division granting Pollway Nominees Ltd declarations that it was not the person having control of the premises known as Crown Point, Beulah Hill, Norwood, for the purpose of section 9 of the 1957 Act and that the notice served on it as the person in control of the premises pursuant to that section by Croydon Borough Council was consequently a nullity, and ineffective.

Miss Jill Gibson for Pollway; Mr Robin Campbell for the council.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that Pollway was the freeholder of a purpose-built block of 42 flats let on long leases for substantial premiums. The freeholder had no right to possess any part of the habitable part of the building and received ground rents which amounted to considerably less than two-thirds of its full net annual value.

The notice served on Pollway alleged that Pollway was the person having control of the premises. Section 9(2) of the 1957 Act as amended provided that the person who received the rent-charge (that is, not less than two-thirds of the full net annual value) of a house, or who would so receive it if the house were let at a rack-rent, should be deemed to be the person having control of the house.

Miss Gibson therefore submitted that Pollway was not the person in control of the house and that it was a requirement of the statute that in order to operate at all, the notice had to be served on the person having control. She also advanced the much wider proposition that the 1957 Act did not apply at all to blocks of flats let on long leases.

Mr Campbell contended that the notice could no longer be challenged since section 37 of the 1957 Act provided, as far as material, that any notice against which such an appeal might be brought to a county court should, if no such appeal was brought, become operative on the expiration of 21 days from the date of the notice, and should become final and conclusive as to any matters which could have been raised on such an appeal.

He accepted that a notice had on its face within *Graddis v Haringey London Borough Council* ([1975] 1 WLR 241) need not be appealed against and was a nullity which could simply be thrown in the waste paper basket. But, he said, this was not such a case; the notice was good on its face in that the formal statutory requirements had been complied with, and factual matters would have to be investigated if it was to be challenged.

His Lordship said that it was *prima facie* correct that if the document was good on its face it should have been challenged before the county court. But the statute still required the notice to be served on the person having control of the house. No service of any notice upon the person having control of the house had ever taken place.

None of the authorities touched precisely upon the service of the notice and the point was fundamental to the validity of the notice. He held that the notice wrongly served never became a notice under the 1957 Act because it was not a notice within section 9(1) and was a nullity.

In the light of his decision his Lordship found it unnecessary to decide Miss Gibson's wider point (which would have very far reaching effects) as to whether the 1957 Act applied to all premises such as a block of flats let on long leases or to a house properly so called and used as a normal family house and now let in four or five flats.

Solicitors: Bernstein & Co; Stamford Hill; Mr P. Dixon, Croydon.

Secrecy of seized papers

General Nutrition Ltd v Fradip Patrai and Others

Mr Justice Warner in the Chancery Division on May 10 refused leave to the plaintiffs to inform the public of what had occurred during and as a result of a search of the defendants' residence and premises, carried out pursuant to an Anton Piller (search and seize) order made by the court on March 1, 1984, or to make available to the police the documents or copies thereof which were found during the carrying out of that search.

His Lordship distinguished *Custons and Excise Commissioners v A. E. Hamlin & Co* (The Times July 15, 1983) [1984] 1 WLR 509, on

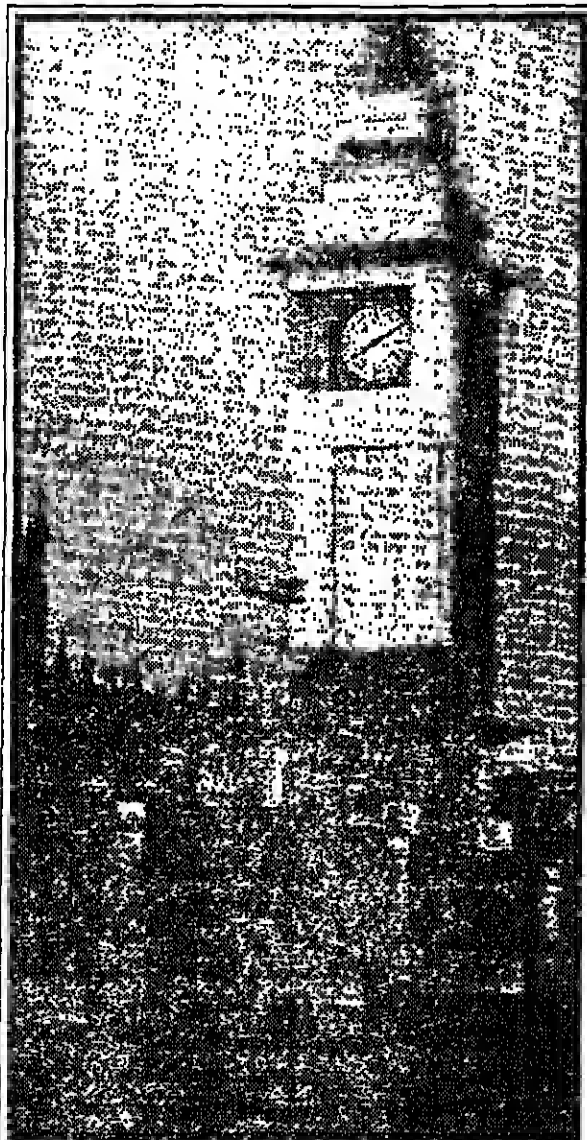
which reliance had been placed by the plaintiffs, on the ground that in that case the effect of the Anton Piller order had been to hamper investigations instituted by the commissioners under their statutory powers.

Although there might be circumstances in which it would be proper for the court to permit the release to the police of documents seized under an Anton Piller order, the mere fact that such documents might show that a criminal offence had been committed did not, of itself, justify a departure from the general rule that documents seized under such an order should be used only for the purposes of the proceedings in which the order had been obtained.

EVEN before the chimes of Big Ben first rang out across the Thames on July 11th 1859, Charles-Félicien Tissot had been making pocket time-pieces that were just as accurate as London's new clock (and a good deal easier to carry around) for six years.

His son, Emile, had already joined Tissot père, and was spreading the fame of the family firm's Swiss-made watches across Europe and beyond to Russia and North America.

Big Ben has stopped over twenty times since then. (A crack in the bell stopped the chimes from 1859-62; they were silenced for expected Zeppelin raids in 1916; starlings on the hands stopped the clock in 1945; and a



pot of paint on the hands stopped it working in 1963.)

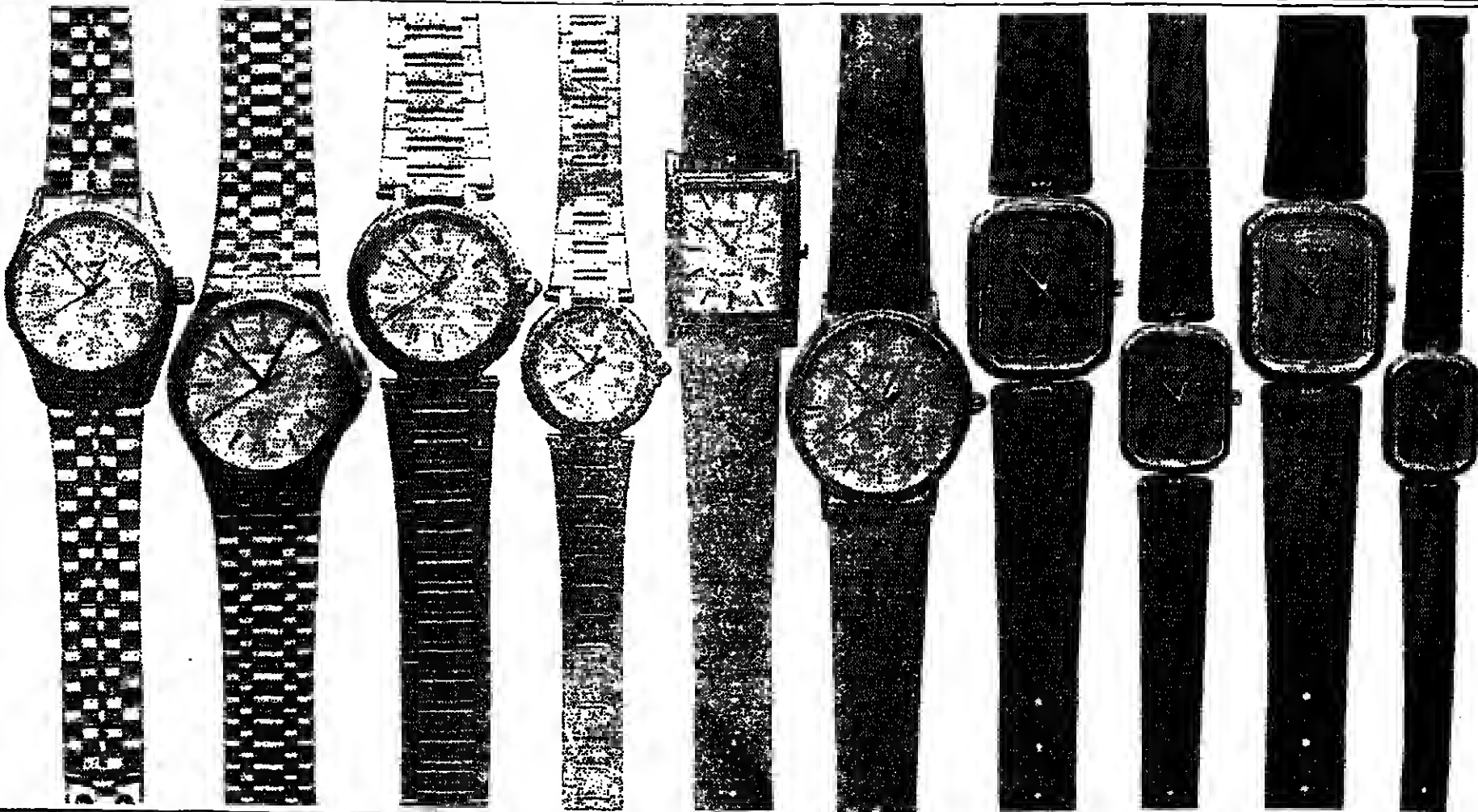
But five generations of Tissots have never stopped bringing you new time-keeping ideas. (The first anti-magnetic watch came in 1930; the first automatic watch was in 1944; the first moderately priced date watch in 1955; the first watch with a 3-years-plus battery in 1979.)

There are over 200 Tissot watches you can choose from today. They're still made in Switzerland, to standards other watchmakers envy.

They cost from £50 to £250. Which is much cheaper than the original £22,000 (1859 prices) spent on Big Ben's clock and bells alone.

TISSOT

WE HAVEN'T STOPPED SINCE BIG BEN STARTED.



House of Commons
\$25m claim

THE ARTS

Television Paper bag writer

Melvyn Bragg, described as Stephen Sondheim, whose turn it was to appear on *The South Bank Show* (LWT), as "one of the world's greatest composers and lyricists and musical dramatists". Whether he meant the greatest ever, and thus in the Wagner, or just the greatest in the last few years, was not made clear.

Most popular lyrics have nothing like the refinement of the "average nursery rhyme; however, and the tunes tend to be more banal, but even if we give Sondheim the benefit of the doubt, it was still somewhat peculiar that he should be invited to give what was described as a "master class".

Sondheim himself (who seemed pleasant and, except for one embarrassing analogy with Shakespeare, unassuming) tried to lend a certain vivacity to the proceedings by coaching some of the students from the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in the right gestures and phrasing for his songs.

The performers put everything they had into lyrics such as "Isn't it bliss, Don't you approve. One who's been tearing around, One who can't move". But they were essentially wasting their breath by blowing into the musical equivalent of a paper bag.

This was the moment when

Mr Bragg should have come in front of the cameras and asked one or two pertinent questions, but he remained out of sight, as Sondheim discussed in a serious fashion the mental state of "Sweeney Todd".

Although Mr Bragg had been at pains earlier to suggest that Sondheim was one of the few popular composers whose work is taken seriously by the critics, I suspect that his musicals are successful for the same reasons as most musicals: they are full of either cheerful or mawkish sentimentality, described by Sondheim as "bitter-sweet", and specialize in that kind of breezy "uplift" which is often mistaken for elevation, and which used to be the property of one or two of the more obscure religious sects.

Certainly it is not strange that cheap, or at least inexpensive, music should be so potent - these songs reproduce in handily assimilable form some of the emotions people think they ought to possess, but never really do.

Perhaps last night's programme was not, in any case, the best way to deal with Sondheim. It would have been more instructive, or at least more entertaining, to have watched instead a conventional documentary about his life and work.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Tcherevichki Morley College

In 1890, the year of *The Queen of Spades*, Tchaikovsky wrote: "I believe unreservedly in Tcherevichki's future and I consider it musically well-nigh my best opera". The Devil (for he plays some part in it all) only knows why Tchaikovsky thought as he did. His forthright completed opera won a prize in its original version as *Vakula the Smith*, but even in Morley College Opera's enterprisingly shortened and energetic production of the later version, this ostensibly light-hearted caprice still seems to labour long.

Based on Gogol's *Christmas Eve*, the libretto (translated robustly for Morley by Arthur Jacobs) sparks off all the right ingredients. As the ghost of Tchaikovsky past and future flits across an exquisitely orchestrated "blackboard", "ditties" with the Devil and the cry of water nymphs recall the fantasy of *Ruslan*, even of *Rusalka*; poppaks, polonaises, and kobza music tinkle the heroine's and Tchaikovsky's more lyrically introverted moments. But the total experience of the tale of the Tsarina Slippers, sought by Vakula to

win the heart of the capricious Oxana, is rather like a potpourri of *The Devil and Kate*, *Ruslan* and *Mr. Broucek* without quite the coherence or impetus of either one.

It is both imaginative and brave of Morley College to present, on an artistic and physical shoestring, what is the first fully staged UK performance of the work. Funds from ILEA and the GB/USSR Association could hardly stretch to the requisite pageant of snowstorms and aerial flights; but a miniature toy-theatre set, nicely painted in the style of a Russian folk tale book, frames Andrew Downie's enthusiastic production.

As snow is unashamedly tossed in from the wings, scenery shifted during beguiling orchestral interludes, Morley's Emma Cons Hall takes on the atmosphere of Aldeburgh's Jubilee Hall during a performance of *Noye's Fludde*. David Shaw conducts the Morley Opera Orchestra, a strong, well-trained chorus, and a cast of confident, even over-ardent, amateur singers led by Gerardine Arthur as Oxana, Lazlo Swenas Vakula, Kirsten Johnson as Solokha, his witch-mother, and Geoffrey Thompson as the Devil.

Hilary Finch

Caroline Moorehead on a collection of letters from Jean Rhys, just published, which completes our picture of the author

Spirit and the letter

Last year a portrait of Jean Rhys, the author of the much-loved *Wide Sargasso Sea*, written after a mysterious silence of 25 years, appeared as one of three essays in a collection called *Difficult Women*, by a friend of hers, David Plante. The woman he conjured up was finely, querulous, demanding, often drinking heavily, and faintly absurd - a record her friends universally agree to be a cruel distortion of the truth.

In her will, Jean Rhys had stipulated that there was to be no authorized biography, and her literary executor, Francis Wyndham, has done his best to honour her wishes. On the fifth anniversary of her death, he and Diana Melly, a close friend of Jean Rhys towards the end of her life, have brought out a collection of her letters.

"Of course we had moments of terrible anxiety," Wyndham explains. "Perhaps she wouldn't have wanted this either? But she was neurotic about accuracy, not about privacy and secrecy. I don't feel David Plante was balanced. It's a very hard picture of Jean and it was out of focus. You don't get the cosiness, the domestic details."

The letters do, unquestionably, redress that balance: they are funny and often extremely moving. "But they are not depressing," insists Diana Melly. "They are too courageous." They show a woman determined to make her writing good, fascinated by friendships, who feels physically frail and often cold and who is most of the time very unhappy. They start in 1931, when her writing was just beginning to attract attention, and end in 1966, when *Wide Sargasso Sea* brought her a new and wider literary recognition.

Diana Melly first met Jean Rhys when she was in her seventies. She had read *Wide Sargasso Sea* and "like so many other people on whom it seemed to have that effect, I longed to meet its author". Sonia Orwell was a mutual friend and introduced them. "Later, when Jean came to London, she stayed with me," Melly says. "Both Sonia Orwell and Diana Melly were, says Wyndham, 'inspired friends to her, having been drawn to her by her writing, but realizing that she didn't want to talk about it, but about clothes and hats. I think people had been very generous towards her'."

Wyndham's own friendship



Diana Melly and Francis Wyndham: "So much of Rhys's life was obscure"

begin as a literary quest. "In 1945 I read an article about writers writing about low life in Penguin New Writing. There were two paragraphs about Jean. A friend found a copy of *Voyage in the Dark* in a second-hand bookshop. I went to the British Museum to read the others and wrote a piece about her in *Tribune*."

"It was then that I was told that she was dead. From then on, I kept on writing about her as 'the late Jean Rhys'. It turned out that lots of literary people from the thirties - Cyril Connolly, Anthony Powell - knew her books well. They all thought she was dead."

"One can see why, now. So much of her life was obscure. She wasn't a literary lady like Virginia Woolf. And though she was in Paris and London, and was for Maddox Ford's lover, she wasn't in the swim. She never pushed herself. Her friends, and her husbands, were people who don't really read books. And she had no money." In 1957 he saw a piece in the *Radio Times*, "In Quest of a Missing Author" by Selma Vaz Dias, who had adapted *Good Morning Midnight* from the letters that she was in fact alive.

Once the decision to collect the letters had been taken, Wyndham and Diana Melly embarked on what turned out to be a pleasurable literary treasure

hunt, pursuing the spidery handwritten letters - Jean Rhys never learnt to type - across the Atlantic. They tell the story together.

"We went to Tulsa University where we knew they were starting to put together a Jean Rhys archive," Wyndham starts, "and we found some more letters in Texas." Diana Melly: "Then Diana Athill at Andre Deutsch had a file in her office which she had never properly read."

Wyndham: "Then Jean's daughter, Maryvonne, produced hers and when she reread them it had an extraordinary effect on her. She hadn't really known the circumstances of her mother's life. She hadn't realized how much Jean had cared for her. Jean had never really wanted her to read the novels - because, with a kind of Victorian modesty, she thought she might have been shocked - and she had felt excluded."

"Finally we had a real literary trouvaille. When Jean died I was given a case of her papers. In it I found references to a Peggy Kirkaldy, enough to know she must have been a confidante in the Thirties - a period for which we had very little else. We learnt she was dead and went to look up her will at Somerset House. That gave us the name of a doctor in Wales."

"And", concludes Diana

Melly, "I traced him through the Royal College of Physicians and rang him up. He said he had a trunk in the attic and would have a look in it. A week later he rang and said it had papers. I went to Wales - and there was this wonderful bundle."

Would Jean Rhys ever have completed the story of her own life, begun in a fragmentary way in *Smile, Please*, but which peters out in 1930? "She wasn't the sort of person to want to finish an autobiography", says Wyndham.

The incidents and episodes of Jean Rhys's early life may have left few traces, but the character conveyed in the letters is alive and very strong. And, says Wyndham, they are accurate, which was precisely what she would have wanted. "Her heroines are always alone. Because the novels seem so autobiographical, you think of her as being always separate from a man and looking for another one. That wasn't so. She was married three times and always had a man. I wanted the letters to show that, to show how in essence the novels were about herself, a dreamy sort of person, having a think, going for walks, liking not being interfered with - but not the circumstances."

Jean Rhys's Letters 1931-1966, edited by Diana Melly and Francis Wyndham, Andre Deutsch, £9.95.

PUBLISHING

Anatomy of a poetry list

Anvil Press Poetry Ltd and Carcanet New Press Ltd, to give each young but august imprint its proper name, are two clients of the Arts Council not entirely dissatisfied with the meeting and doing that has recently taken place from 105 Piccadilly. Anvil was founded in 1968 by Peter Jay, Carcanet a year later by Michael Schmidt. Both publish a great deal of poetry. Both are what, historically, are known as little presses. Both reflect their founders' taste and judgment, their commitment to and pleasure in poetry.

Their authors include, for at least one book each: (Anvil) Harry Guest, Peter Russell, Gael Turnbull, Michael Hamburger, Stephen Spender, Sylvia Plath, Joseph Brodsky, Peter Porter, Derek Mahon, Charles Tomlinson; (Carcanet) Christopher Middleton, John Heath-Stubbs, Michael Hamburger, HD, C. H. Sisson, Edwin Morgan, Elizabeth Jennings, Donald Davie, larger and older imprints - Secker and Warburg, Faber and Faber, OUP, Chatto & Windus, and Penguin - may publish better-known, more "popular" poets, but as they also publish authors of fiction and non-fiction known sometimes to achieve best-sellerdom they are not, except perhaps by their principals, taken to be as committed or serious poetry publishers.

Whereas most publishers would as willingly yield up their costings as they would confess to a pact with the Devil, Mr Jay and Mr Schmidt agreed to allow me, and thus you, to be party to their figures. Thus we can see how poetry publishing fares in the mid-1980s.

Mr Jay reports that a typical 64-page slim volume as a collection of new poems is known - cost about £1,000 to produce in an edition of 750 copies, the quantity he usually prints with a paperback cover. This gives a unit price of £1.33 per copy exclusive of overheads.

A five-times mark-up, which is probably lower than par for the publishing course, would suggest a retail price of £6.50 or slightly more, which hardly anyone would pay; a price says Mr Jay, "of about £4 would be normal and reasonable". He tends to pay a non-returnable advance of £150 to his poets against a 10 per cent royalty.

Carcanet pays a 10 per cent royalty, too, but offers a variable advance. Mr Schmidt publishes many more titles than Anvil, about 50 per annum. He generally prints 500-750 of new poets, 750 of major hardback collections, 1,000-1,500 of paperbacks by "known poets".

Of a well-known poet's collected poems he did a first printing of 750 and a reprint of the same number: "plus a swinging price rise since we lost money on the first edition". Small presses tend to equate editions with impressions, which is understandable but bibliographically wrong.

Michael Schmidt's press has just published the collected poems of a highly respected living poet. The book makes 384 pages and a mere 782 copies have been printed. The retail price is £12.95, a giveaway considering the prices of most novels. The gross value (eg number of copies printed times retail price) is £10,126.90. The break-even point is a sale of 557 copies. The cover design cost is £50, the typesetting a mere £700, approximately £1.80 per page.

These figures incorporate no overhead allocation, and Carcanet has a staff of three full-time and three part-time employees. Rent and rates have to be paid, too. Anvil's figures are similar. They requested a grant of just under £50,000 from the Arts Council for 1984-85 and received £46,000. So tightly were their figures drawn up that they regard the difference between what they needed and what they were granted as "significantly less" and as a result have had to doctor their programme and estimates for the current year to cope with the shortfall.

If a book is priced at £1.00, the retailer will take 35 per cent; the representative or traveller will take 12½ per cent of 65p (the price less the bookseller's discount); the warehouse will absorb 15 per cent of the net turnover of 65p; and the author will receive 10 per cent of the gross. Thus 63p has been eaten gross, leaving the publisher with 37p to pay for all overheads and provide any profit.

Sarah Peel, Anvil's new saleswoman, and Peter Jay came up last autumn with a fascinating and detailed report on "The Distribution of Poetry and Literature" which ought to be made generally available. Anvil's grant from the Arts Council was agreed because, in the words of the finance director, Anthony Field, "the Council recognizes the value and importance of the sales and promotional work begun by Sarah Peel". Anvil and Carcanet only publish work of quality. Peter Jay and Michael Schmidt and their staffs care about the selling of their publications. They are professionals in literature.

E. J. Craddock

Dance

Contest with prizes for everyone

Terpsichore Dominion

The second of the Moscow Classical Ballet's offerings in London, premiered last night, is based on a good idea by Natalia Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilov, who also directed it. The title, though, is not such a good idea. *Times* readers probably know who Terpsichore was, but that is not necessarily true of everyone among the new, popular audience this company is attracting to the Dominion, at prices close to Covent Garden's.

The good idea I mentioned just now is that for most of the evening the dancers perform the sort of virtuoso showpieces that fashion says one should despise, but which all real balletomanes love to see. To make it into a show that will appeal equally to newcomers, the separate numbers are strung together on the theme of a ballet competition.

After a stylized classroom sequence, the progresses very quickly from the barre exercises to more spectacular steps, a flight of brightly coloured balloons (the dirigible kind) heralds the arrival of an international jury who promptly proceed from greetings to quarrelling. The first stage of the contest consists of light comic pieces composed by Kasatkina and Vasilov (hereinafter known as K&V). The bravura level rises with a bang when round two begins with the pas de deux from *The Flames of Paris*.

The premiere cast introduced a dancer new to London, Tatiana Paly, who is swift, neat, light and very musical. I would like to see her bring out the humour in her solo a little more freely, but it is quite a while since I saw this role so brightly done.

In real ballet competitions, you can guarantee that three or four contestants in every five will choose the same couple of entries, but K&V ensure plenty of variety in this programme. Their own choreography, when it tries to be serious, is not of a standard to match the traditional pieces included - even when it has Ekaterina Maximova as Juliet in a duet that begins with the lovers clambering out of groups of white-robed monks. But it does provide contrast, and Alexander Gorbachevich almost brings off a solo evoking some of Fokine's famous ballets.

A number little known here is the extract from the triumph scene in *La Bayadere* (although the man's solo is familiar, since Nureyev incorporated it into the Kingdom of Shades scene). Four women and, briefly, a couple of men support the main couple, Gorbachevich (whose double cabriolets are impressive, his final manège just slightly less so) and Galina Shlapina, who is strong, but a little too exuberant for my taste.

Nicolai Smirnov jumps high in his solo to Pugn music, and so does Valery Trofimchuk as Acteon in the finale. At the end, the jury cannot agree on a winner, although a man with one leg in plaster claims recognition: he provides a running, or perhaps hobbling, joke all evening.

I would have given the gold medal to Tatiana Paly, not only for her *Flames of Paris* with Stanislav Isayev, but her *Flower Festival at Genzano* (in a mildly unorthodox but attractive staging) with Igor Terentiev and her dazzling fourtées, including some triples, in the *Don Quixote* coda with Gorbachevich. Others will doubtless have their own favourites.

John Percival

Somes departure

Michael Somes, former leading dancer of the Royal Ballet and since 1970 chief regisseur in charge of rehearsals, left the company unexpectedly on Friday. A company spokesman would say only that "After

today he is no longer with us." Somes created leading roles in many of Sir Frederick Ashton's ballets, and was uniquely trusted by Ashton for ensuring their maintenance.

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THE OLD VIC

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Looking beyond the North Sea windfall

The Gulf war has fanned a tiny flicker out of the dying embers of Britain's petrocracy. The present margin of spare capacity in the world oil market is huge - a research paper published today by stockbrokers Simon & Coates puts it at over 20 per cent - so it will take a decided turn for the worse in Middle Eastern hostilities to get much of a blaze going. But we have had a reminder of an important lesson. It is not changes in the scale of Britain's energy production that impress the foreign exchange markets, but movements in the jumpy spot market for oil.

This is particularly relevant to the great debate now going on, in the king of vague way that great debates always do, about the years of oil decline. For the past three years oil extraction from the Continental shelf around the United Kingdom has continued to rise steadily, but sterling has not. Only now - when production is by common consent close to its peak - do a series of tanker bombings in the Gulf raise faint memories of an oil-fired pound.

Of course, if Britain were running fast towards exhaustion of its oil reserves, the markets would take note. But - again by common consent - a sharp decline in oil production is not on the cards. Today's peak, or perhaps next year's will stretch out into a plateau, from which the descent will be slower than the original rise. So the Chancellor of the Exchequer assured us last month; and thus far, his story is not contested.

Uncertainty

There are only a few elements in the uncertain business of oil forecasting about which it is possible to be reasonably confident. One is that the new fields now coming on stream do not compare, for size and cheapness, with the big three - Brent, Forties and Ninian. The next is that output from these three is now at its peak. But the third, learnt from experience by the oil companies, is that technical ingenuity, under pressure from head office, can extend the economic life of an oilfield for longer than was originally forecast. The formidable task of developing enough small North Sea fields to keep Britain self-sufficient in oil until the end of the century will be eased by the oil companies' proven ability to squeeze extra drops of oil out of fields close to exhaustion.

Now we plunge into uncertainty. Whether the oil companies find it worthwhile to develop these new fields depends on the tax regime, the real price of oil and technological advance. The first can be adjusted, more or less; the third can be hoped for but not promised; the second is the real teaser. The brokers Simon & Coates, smartly castigating the Treasury for assuming the real price of oil falls until the end of the 1980s, but then rises again - thus conveniently keeping ahead of the expected increase in the costs of oil production. This means the Treasury's forecast of oil tax revenue declines very gently over the next 10 years.

Comparisons

Nobody, in truth, can do much better than guess that the oil market will continue to be weakened by the development of energy sources outside the control of the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, while a recovery in the world's trend rate of economic growth will contradictorily tend to tighten it a little. But for Britain, there are some extra contradictory pressures that, comfortingly perhaps, tend to limit both the risks and the rewards.

A weak oil market has been reflected in a weak exchange rate against the dollar; since oil is priced in dollars, this has protected British oil revenues. So a typical

American smart answer to British complaints about the size of President Reagan's budget deficit and its impact on the dollar runs like this. Britain's budget deficit would be larger than America's, in relation to national output, if the dollar were still as low as it was when the President took office - because the British Treasury would be earning so much less from the North Sea. This is just a smart answer, because it assumes nonsensically that the only impact of a higher sterling exchange rate would be lower oil revenues - but it illustrates an important point.

Of course this soothing view of exchange rates cannot be relied on. There are plenty of other influences at work. Even the oil argument needs qualification: when the spot market tightens because of war, rather than rising demand, funds money heads for the United States. The dollar tends to rise faster than the pound. Then, when these tensions eventually relax, sterling may go up as the dollar price of oil comes down.

But these are the short-term vicissitudes of world politics that cannot sensibly be built in to dry economic forecasts for a decade ahead. Some drops of knowledge can still be extracted from these forecasts, by comparing them with years past.

Assume, for a start, that the Treasury is right and that oil tax revenues will decline only slowly. Even so, this pattern will be radically different from the past decade, when revenue was rising sharply from year to year. The Chancellor says that this annual bonus was used to smooth the path in rising inflation, his critics that it was wasted on rising unemployment. Never mind, for the moment, about that running argument. The point is that the annual increase in real oil revenue cannot be expected in the future.

Free money

In the context of the Chancellor's strategy, this is the logical defence of his change in direction from sharp disinflation to a trajectory that shows only a very slow decline in the rate of inflation over the next five years, aiming for the magic moment of "price stability" sometime in the next half-decade. But it also means that as far as the public sector is concerned, there is no more oil bonus to spend, on infrastructure or anything else on the shopping list. It was only the net increase in oil tax, from year to year, that was in a real sense free money. As revenues flatten out, the oil take can be used only to one purpose if it is deducted from another.

So the Government's - any government's - disposable cash for tax cuts, or extra spending or reductions in borrowing to be earned elsewhere in the economy (with public asset sales as a temporary bonus). This is the real meaning of the end of Britain's oil boom. It is not the remote danger of "running out of oil", because by the time that occurs it may be no more significant than Britain's lack of other particular raw materials. It is that from now on the net additions to Britain's national income have to be earned in more difficult ways: areas of endeavour where the gap between cost and price is not obviously and so deliciously large, and cannot be so easily milked by any government in finance its particular economic strategy - whether this consists of borrowing less or spending more. As time goes on, and that gap narrows in the oil business too, the endeavour will be needed just to stand still. It is not clear just when that second stage will begin. But the first starts almost immediately.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Banks back £6bn tunnel

The long-awaited Anglo-French study on the financing of a cross-Channel link, due to be published tomorrow, is expected to give the go ahead for a £6 billion scheme to build a twin-bore rail tunnel.

LORD PENNOCK next month becomes the first British businessman to head the Union of European Industries the grouping of the CBI and its European counterparts, since it was formed 26 years ago.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Changes on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 1104.9 up 25.2
FT-100: 874.4 up 3.4
FT-250: 79.50 down 0.15
FT All Share: 519.79 up 8.14
Bulgaria: 21,000 down 2,239
Datsun USM Leaders
Index: 115.79 up 0.76
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average: 1193.79 down 23.85
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index
10,126 down 707.27
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index
836.73

CURRENCIES

Changes on week
LONDON
Sterling \$1.3870 up 0.002
Index 80.4 up 0.4
DM 3.8575 up 0.0175
FF 11.9437 up 0.0537
Yen 224.50 up 5.5
GOLDS
Index 132.0 up 0.5
DM 2.7745 up 0.002
NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.3880
Dollar DM 2.7780

Freeze on brokers

New York - The assets of two former Wall Street brokers and a lawyer were ordered to be frozen as the American Government pressed its case at the end of last week against an alleged stock fraud scheme based on information leaks from a Wall Street Journal columnist.

The freeze applies to Mr Peter Brant, a former broker at the firm of Kidder, Peabody and Company; Mr Kenneth

Felis, also a former Kidder, Peabody and Company; and Mr David Clark, an attorney.

The assets of two former employees of the newspaper against whom charges have also been pressed, were not frozen because both men are cooperating, according to lawyers for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Regan confident on freer banking

Tokyo pact likely next week

From John Earle, Rome

Mr Donald Regan, United States Treasury Secretary, hopes to announce early next week an agreement between Washington and Tokyo on the internationalization of Japanese capital markets, assuming the successful conclusion of talks in Rome between the two countries.

Mr Regan, who was speaking to reporters after a largely inconclusive meeting of the group of 10 industrialized countries on international monetary problems, has left behind Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the deputy secretary, to conclude the bilateral negotiations with the Japanese deputy finance minister, Mr Oba.

At present, Mr Regan said, about two-thirds of an agreement had been drafted. Mr Sprinkel and Mr Oba had to complete this work, and submit the final agreement to himself and his Japanese opposite

number. "If we accept it, it should be released in the first part of next week."

The two countries have been in contact for some time on what should prove a milestone in Japan's financial relations with the West. The talks originated during President Reagan's visit to Japan, the Treasury Secretary said.

Mr Regan declined to give any indication of the contents of the agreement, saying both sides were pledged to silence. He observed, however, that while foreign banks could operate in Japan they were not allowed full access to capital markets, to trust business, or to dealing in government bonds.

The meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from the Group of 10 - now 11, with the admission of Switzerland - considered an

interim report by their deputies under four headings:

- the functioning of the system of flexible exchange rates
- the reinforcement of multilateral surveillance
- international liquidity
- the future role of the International Monetary Fund.

The deputies, under the chairmanship of Signor Lamberto Dini of the Bank of Italy, were instructed to submit a final report in the first half of next year.

The Italian chairman, Signor Giovanni Goria, the Treasury Minister, gave prominence in his opening address to reinforcing the role of the IMF. He urged that it should be enabled "to exercise an action of multilateral surveillance on the convergence of the various countries' policy mixes."

Hambros Bank to expand

By Wayne Lintott

Hambros Bank intends re-entering the insurance business and may take over an investment management company, according to Mr Rupert Hambro, chairman of the bank.

Mr Hambro received two cheques last week totalling more than £123m, being the cash consideration for the sale of the bank's 25 per cent stake in the Hambro Life Insurance group which has been sold to the Charterhouse J Rothschild financial services combine.

Mr Hambro confirmed that Charterhouse J Rothschild will have to give up the name Hambro Life. He said: "The Hambro portion of the name reverts back to us at the completion date of the merger or within 18 months of that date."

What did the bank intend doing with the money? Mr Hambro replied: "The City knew the money was coming so a lot of propositions have been put to us."

He added: "We intend spending some of that clearing up operations, such as repaying short-term debt. We are closely involved in financial services (the bank has taken a stake in the brokers Strauss Turbulla) and we will be moving back into the insurance business, after all we spent 10 years building up Hambro Life."

Mr Hambro disclosed that the bank would be looking at the investment management business. "At the moment prices are too high, but I believe that they will fall back over the next six months," he said.

"And there are certain property deals that have been put to us."

Caparo raises Greenfields stake to 11.8%

By Our Financial Staff

The proposed merger between Greenfields Leisure, the camping and leisure equipment group, and Blacks Camping and Leisure, where Caparo Group has a 20 per cent stake has moved a step closer with Caparo increasing its holding in Greenfields by 1 per cent to 11.8 per cent.

Greenfields signalled its approval of the merger this month when the Greenfield family sold its 27.5 per cent stake to consortium led by Mr Murdoch Morrison, chairman of Blacks.

Mr Morrison has been involved in talks with Greenfields since the share sale and is due to meet the Greenfields management again this morning.

His initial plans to reshape the troubled British camping and leisure equipment industry, with the continued support of Caparo, also included Campari International, the leisurewear group.

However, Campari pulled out of the merger negotiations because it was unhappy about the terms.

Mr James Leek, chief executive of Caparo, said the talks were in their "very early days."

He said that Caparo had bought the additional 100,000 shares in Greenfields at 47p each, compared with the 50p per share paid for the original holding in Greenfields.

interim report by their deputies under four headings:

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- the reinforcement of multilateral surveillance
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Accountants offer trade-off to ease tax-haven clamp

By Ian Griffiths

Leading accountants are pressing the Government to abandon its plan to curb tax havens. They have offered a deal with the Treasury under which the tax-haven clauses from the Budget would be dropped in return for the accountants helping to redraft that part of the Finance Bill.

New legislation would hit only those businesses which operated offshore for tax avoidance purposes. The accountants believe that with their help, the Inland Revenue will be able to produce legislation which still catches the avoiders but takes British companies with genuine overseas trading motives out of the wider net which is currently proposed.

The deal was proposed at a meeting between a delegation from the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies and Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. It was prompted by a growing fear that in its present form the legislation would impose an excessive burden on British companies which trade abroad.

With basic rate corporation tax being reduced to 35 per cent the need for the legislation is much less pronounced. Mr Alan Reid, international tax partner with the accountancy firm Thomson McLintock and a member of the CCAB

delegation, said: "Every British company which trades abroad must check that its overseas subsidiaries are not hit by the proposed legislation which would involve complex and costly calculations."

"As the tax rate comes down to 35 per cent the bulk of international tax planning will be designed to get funds back to the UK."

"At the moment there are 40 pages of draft legislation to attack an abuse which will generate very little money. We believe we can help the Revenue to get the same tax take but with a lot less effort. At the same time it will save British companies the aggra-

vation of this wide-ranging legislation which will inhibit many companies from actually trading overseas."

Legislation to curb international tax avoidance was first proposed three years ago but after widespread criticism was watered down substantially. Clauses on tax havens were scheduled for the 1983 Finance Bill but had to be dropped because of the General Election.

The main source of concern for the Inland Revenue remains the so-called money-box companies which are set up in tax havens purely to avoid remitting funds to Britain where they would attract tax at higher rates.

Yule Catto predicts 51% rise in last-ditch takeover bid

By Andrew Cornelios

Yule Catto, the plantations, building products and chemicals group which is still fighting for control of the Donald Macpherson, Cover Plus paint group, has forecast a 51 per cent increase in pretax profits this year to £11.5m and 37 per cent increase in dividends for the year to 5.5p net per share.

At the same time Yule Catto has announced details of three deals which could yield an additional £6.1m in profits for 1984, on top of the £11.5m forecast.

The impressive forecasts were released during the week-end in attempt to beat the Finnish company, Tikkurila Varitehtaat Oy, whose cash bid for Macpherson has already been recommended by the paint group's directors.

Yule Catto's offer of 34 of its own shares plus 40 redeemable preference shares for every 100



Lord Catto, continuing interest for shareholders

Macpherson shares values Macpherson at about £22m. The rival cash bid of 125p per share from Tikkurila is worth £22.6m.

Yule Catto's results for the first four months of 1984 show pretax profits of £3.9m, up 114 per cent on the comparable 1983 figure.

The company said that a conditional agreement to buy 4,000 acres planted with mature oil palm could yield extraordinary profits of £300,000 this year. Approval of a house development deal in Malaysia could yield extraordinary profits of £1.3m and a decision to offer for sale a 20 per cent stake in Goal Petroleum, 10 per cent stakeholder of the consortium which has a half share in the Wych Farm oil development, could yield further extraordinary profits of £4.5m.

Macpherson directors have, however, accepted the offer from Tikkurila after withdrawing support for the Yule Catto bid.

Lord Catto, chairman of Yule Catto, has argued that his company's offer is the only one to include equity which gives Macpherson shareholders a continuing interest in Macpherson's recovery potential.

Esal winding up petition today

By Philip Robinson

A petition to wind up Esal (Commodities) and its associated companies is due to be heard in the High Court today.

Esal has debts of £21.5m (£15.3m) and ceased trading five months ago saying that non-payment by Nigeria for its sugar imports had caused the company to run into trouble.

A \$45m rescue package was constructed by the seven leading bankers owed about \$166m,

much of this secured over Esal assets.

The package, for its success, needed the support of creditors holding more than 90 per cent of the total debts. By last Tuesday, a second deadline for signatures to the agreement, the banks had secured agreement with those owed only 87 per cent of total debts.

The banks, led by the Punjab National Bank, said they would

not go ahead unless there was the co-operation of a substantial majority of creditors.

Four unsecured trade creditors refused to sign the package arguing that it was too heavily weighted in the bankers' favour.

But no official value has yet been placed on the estimated \$18m worth of additional assets which have been promised as collateral by Mr Rajendra Sethia, former chairman of Esal.

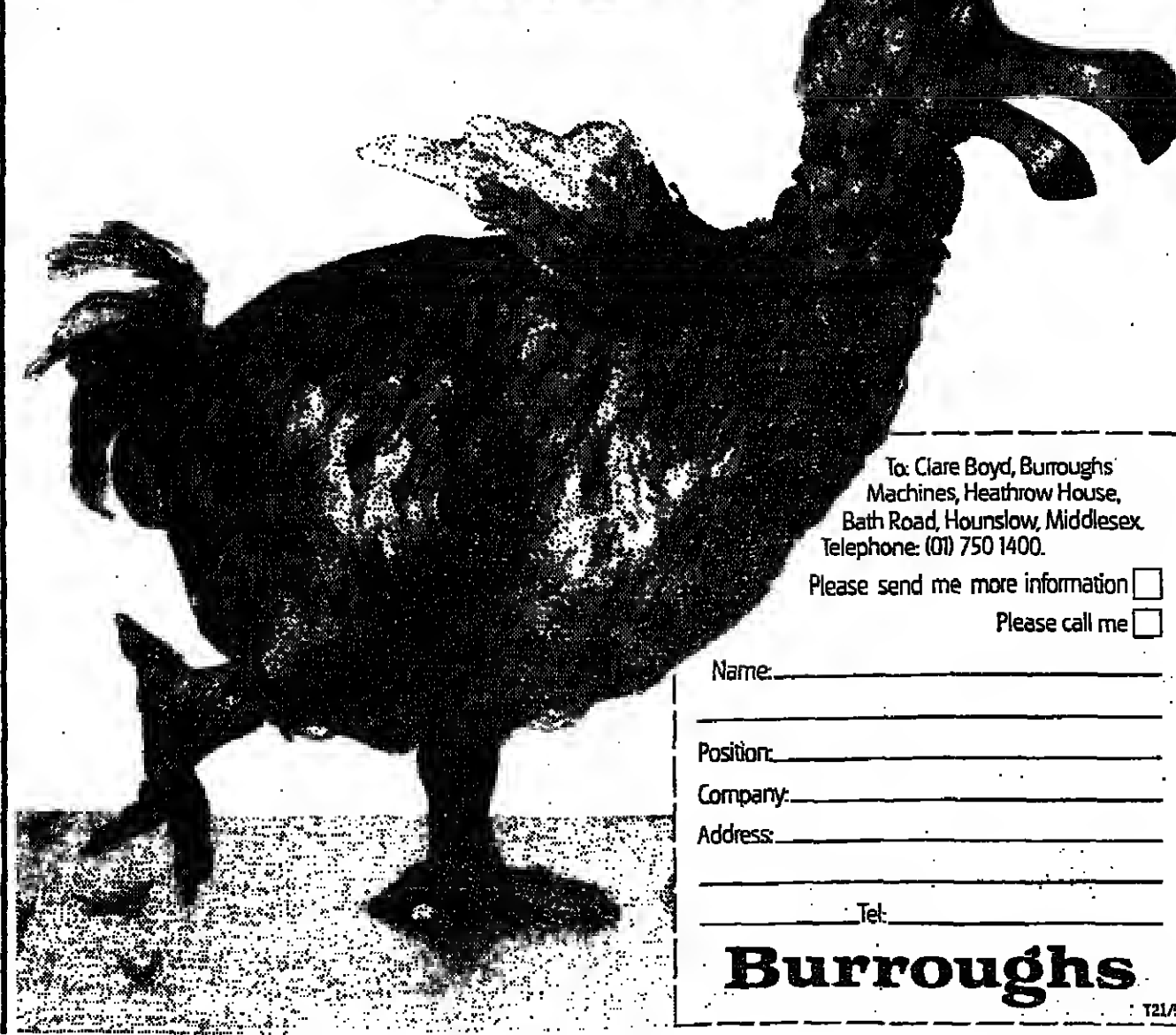
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THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Can decoupling ever return?

There have been two main themes underlying this series since it began in January. The first has been to emphasize the relatively favourable domestic financial, economic and political background and to stress the appeal to investors of the high real rates of return available on gilts.

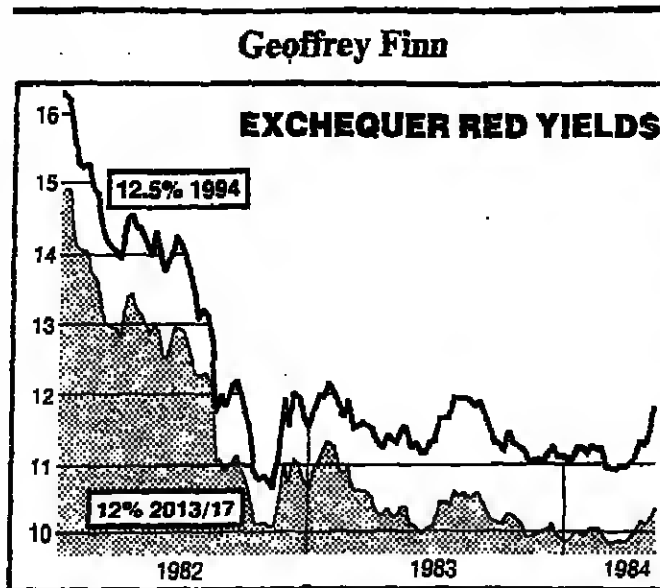
The second has been constantly to remind readers of the real threat to confidence posed by the interest rate biasness in New York money and bond markets, resulting from the painfully high US internal budget and external trade deficits and fears of rising inflation associated with the persistent strength of the American economy.

Thanks to the influence of the strong British domestic scene, the notwithstanding the ever increasing transatlantic gloom, interest rates and government bond yield in London showed themselves able to move independently of those in New York throughout the whole of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

Even so, the past month, however, have contrived to arrest this process of money and bond yields had been largely ignored in London by the latest round in the upward spiral has prompted and unwelcome parallel move in Britain. Hence the half on 1 per cent rise in between 9 per cent and 9.25 per cent, in clearing bank's base rates on May 9 and the fall in gilt-edged prices to their lowest point since last September.

Not the kind of scenario thought likely to emerge two months ago when the tax-reforming Budget was receiving all those plaudits. Since then the FT Government Securities index has fallen by 4.6 per cent from 83.50 to its recent low of 79.63 on May 14, before rallying slightly and then closing at 79.6 on Friday. The half of one per cent rise in base rates is particularly disappointing since it cancelled out the half of one per cent fall in mid-March to their lowest level for six years and raised the possibility of a similar reversal of the 1 per cent post-Budget cut in mortgage rates.

The base rate increase, immediately following a similar rise to 12.5 per cent in US commercial bank's prime rates, ended a run of five consecutive falls. With prices of US Treasury bonds slumping to their lowest level for over two years to a yield basis of over



GROSS REDEMPTION YIELDS

Stock	18.5.84	Net price	GRY	1983/84	Net price	GRY
Treasury 11% 1989	99.78	11.55	104.09	95.71	10.42	12.51
Exchequer 12% 1992	101.86	11.88	107.62	98.89	10.87	12.44
Exchequer 12% 1996	104.22	11.39	111.20	98.83	10.49	12.17
Treasury 8% 2003/05	113.12	10.87	120.04	104.27	10.14	11.94
Treasury 8% 2007/08	79.62	10.35	85.87	74.64	9.50	11.04
Exchequer 12% 2013/17	115.22	10.34	121.26	104.55	9.79	11.46

13.5 per cent, it was not surprising to see a sympathetic downward move in the London gilt-edged market, particularly as some of the recent British domestic indicators have contained some disconcerting features.

Whilst the long drawn out miners' strike, now in its 11th week, has undoubtedly been an unsettling factor, there have also been other irritants, in addition to the US dependency described above, helping to undermine market confidence. The first concerns the latest figures on money supply. During the April banking month the most closely monitored measure, sterling M₃, rose by only 0.4 per cent to an annual rate of 3.3 per cent and the narrowly based M₂ actually fell by 0.1 per cent to stand 4.8 per cent up on the last 12 months, comfortably within official targets.

However, the worrying feature continues to be the high rate of sterling lending to the private sector which rose by £1.48 billion. These figures were published last Thursday alongside those which revealed a

disturbingly high Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for April of £2.4 billion. This is hardly a propitious start on the road towards the full-year 1984-85 projected PSBR of £7.25 billion.

Other mildly disquieting indicators recently include a further rise to the cost of industry's fuel and materials to 3.6 per cent in the year to April, compared to 6.9 per cent in the previous month, followed by news of a sharp jump in April in the volume of retail sales of 3.6 per cent, one of the largest monthly rises recorded.

On the wages front, the most recent figures show that pay settlements in manufacturing industry rose slightly to 6 per cent in the first quarter of 1984 from 5.8 per cent in the previous three months. Meanwhile, earnings in manufacturing rose by an annual rate of 9% per cent in the first quarter, well ahead of the prevailing 5.2 per cent inflation rate. Although it is hoped that continuing productivity gains will reduce the inflationary impact of this, there is no denying that these upward

pressures on pay are beginning to cause increasing concern. These, then, are some of the domestic worries which have supplemented the unsettling events imported from across the Atlantic. It is interesting to see what resultant damage has been suffered by gilt-edged prices since the Budget on March 13, and to put forward some suggestions for those prepared to take the view that the recent setback has produced an "oversold" situation and who are willing to take advantage of a possible technical rally.

In the two months from March 13 to May 14, yield rose by between 1.00 per cent and 1.50 per cent in shorts, up to 1.34 per cent in mediums and between 0.60 per cent and 0.95 per cent in longs. For falls, allowing for accrued interest, were between 2% per cent and 6 per cent. One of the biggest declines was in the low coupon Treasury 6% per cent 1995/98 which fell from 78 to 71%, a net price fall of 6.2 per cent whilst its gross redemption yield rose 8% from 10.03 per cent to 10.84 per cent.

Going somewhat shorter and to a higher coupon, Exchequer 13% per cent 1994 fell by 5.3 per cent from 120% to 110, while its yield rose from 10.93 per cent to 11.87 per cent, one of the highest in the list. The longest date, Exchequer 12 per cent 2013/17, lost 5.3 per cent from 124% to 119%, while its yield rose from 9.79 per cent to 10.39 per cent.

At the time of writing each of the above had rallied modestly from the May 14 "low" but were still at very depressed levels in relation to those two months upward twist to the American interest rate spiral brought the "decoupling" process to an abrupt halt.

Institutional investors have been building up their liquidity in recent weeks and this will be reinforced by the redemption of £1.1 billion Exchequer 14 per cent 1984 on May 22, and by the receipt of some substantial gilt-edged interest payments amounting to a gross £1.25 billion in the month of May.

In spite of the lack of good news from the US and the nagging domestic worries mentioned above, many fund managers with cash to invest will find the present yield basis difficult to resist.

Geoffrey Finn is a partner in stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman.

US NOTEBOOK

The revolt threatening Reagan's re-election

President Reagan seemed to have achieved a wonderful combination of vigorous economic recovery and low inflation, sufficient to make his second presidential inauguration a foregone conclusion.

The "revolt of the financial markets" has raised the possibility of the economic issue intruding into the election, with high and rising interest rates becoming a central fact to the campaign.

Francis efforts by White House officials to put pressure on the Federal Reserve have subsided into silence, indeed, after Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, and Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, launched violent attacks on the Fed in public, the President followed with remarks so inauspicious as to raise the question of whether Mr Regan had been set up.

Treasury bond futures have fallen 13 per cent since January and the implied yield has risen from 11.9 per cent to 13.7 per cent. Another rise in the prime rate is fully justified by the current price of 180-day certificates of deposit, the "marker" for the prime. These 180-day bank CDs now yield nearly 11.2 per cent, indicating a less than acceptable rate at which the Fed provides funds to the banks is also way out of line at 9 per cent.

The prospect of another rise in the prime rate or in the discount rate is horrifying to an Administration now no longer quite so certain that the President will romp home in November, trailing a big Senate majority behind him.

The financial markets are free to revolt because the new deal pattern of interest rate controls and bank regulations was largely smashed in 1980-81, because of the astonishing success of the money market mutual funds, operating outside the regulatory controls.

The revolt of the financial markets is not the only echo from the past making things tough for the President. The crisis of the Continental Illinois Bank, ninth largest in the nation, had its origins in the great inflation of the 1970's. During that time the real rate of interest on bank loans was close to zero, for the 15 years from 1967 until the end of 1981, American banks were not free to set their domestic lending rates, which were controlled. So wild attempts were made to raise profits by lending to Third World and communist nations.

American banks, seeing the Federal Reserve supplying mammoth and unprecedented amounts of reserves during the 15 years in question, abandoned much of their traditional caution.

The folly of those years, in which the Central Bank and the banks seemed to be competing to make the most adventurous moves, has led to the most widespread potential for disaster in the history of American Banking.

While it is fashionable to blame the banks for their troubles, there is no doubt they were led down the primrose path to failure by a Central Bank which provided dangerous controls and regulations.

A this is terrible news for the President. Meanwhile, the financial markets have indicated by their actions in the last five months that they will not allow bond prices or stock prices or commodity prices to rise insignificantly until this recovery is smashed.

Maxwell Newton

USM REVIEW

Spring Ram satisfies call for more shares

What is it like to feel wanted? Ask Mr Bill Rooney, the energetic chairman of Spring Ram Corporation the bathroom and kitchen equipment manufacturer, which joined the Unlisted Securities Market in April last year at 105p.

Since then the shares of the West Yorkshire-based group have not looked back and aided by impressive profits growth, which has seen pretax profits expand from £162,000 to £1.6m in just four years, they have been attracting the attention of leading City institutions.

But with only 21 per cent of the group's equity in public hands, only a few have been able to satisfy their needs. In fact the clamour for shares became so great that Mr Rooney and his board decided last week to release more of their own shares to the institutions. He said: "They became really desperate to get hold of stock".

The company's broker, Panmure Gordon, eventually placed a total of 940,000 shares (9.04 per cent) with nine institutions at 200 23/32p - a premium over Friday's closing price of 198p.

Mr Rooney sold 271,000 shares, reducing his entire stake to 2,085 million shares, while two other directors, Mr John Smith and Mr Robert Murray, parted with a total of 360,000. The rest were sold by the remaining board members and Sagittas, a trust controlled by the Rooney family.

At first glance, the institutions rush for Spring Ram shares appears a little strange, but it looks as though the group is firmly on target for another bumper set of profits in the present year.

"We have had a great start to the year, well ahead of forecast and well ahead of budget", Mr Rooney said.

Panmure Gordon shares this view. Its analyst has just raised its forecast from £2.1m to £2.5m in the present year and will be issuing another buy

circular on the company this week.

In the past few months Spring Ram has also received good reviews from several other brokers, including Earnshaw Haes, and Capel-Cure Myers. All regard the shares as a good buy.

Mr Rooney is also confident about the full-year outcome and confirms that this has been the group's best trading month so far.

Bathroom and kitchen sales are well up on the same period last year and now Spring Ram hopes to increase production with a new factory in Bradford West Yorkshire.

It looks as though Mr Rooney will be trying to consolidate the

to Austro Rover for use on the Metro, Maestro and Montego models.

The group, which operates from a 2.6 acre freehold site in Herefordshire, has seen pretax profits grow from £146,000 to £504,000 in five years, on turnover up from £1.42m to £3.56m.

The only hiccup in profits was in 1982 when it had to allow for exceptional costs of £204,000. But with the group's financial year ending in March it is unable to make a profits forecast for the present year. The other leg of the group's activities is its aluminium components business. It supplied all 10,000 window frames for the Nat West Tower in the City.

About one million shares will be placed by Panmure, 400,000 of them financial. The group hopes that the proceeds raised by the placing will be enough to finance a new specialist paint factory.

Also announcing its debut on the USM last week was Steel Burrill Jones, the Lloyd's marine insurance group. The broker Sheppards & Chase, will be placing 2.5 million shares, or 28.4 per cent of the total, at the 110p level, valuing the entire company at £9.8m. This puts the group on a prospective price earnings ratio of 8.8 after the pretax profits forecast of £1.9m. Last year and group made pretax profits of £1.3m.

The group became a Lloyd's broker in 1977 after receiving heavy financial backing from another Lloyd's broker, RW Sturge, for which it received a stake in the company.

Steel Burrill Jones bought out Sturge's for £1m last year.

Deals in Steel Burrill are expected to start on Thursday. One of last week's newcomers was Brikat, the computer-related accountancy group, which supplies computer hardware.

The shares were placed by the broker Laing & Cruickshank at 140p and opened at 160p - a premium of 20p.

Michael Clark

Electrak investors raise further £3m

Electrak Holdings has raised a further £3m of equity capital in the City to mount a major marketing and advertising campaign.

The company was formed to manufacture Mr Marc Humphrey's Electrak power distribution system, which replaces

complex wiring in buildings with a continuous power track, providing plug points where needed.

The extra money was arranged through the stockbroker James Capel, mostly from the same big investors who put up £5m to develop the product,

setting up a factory at Consett, County Durham, which started assembling the strips and special safe plugs last September.

Backers include the Legal & General and Prudential assurance groups.

NESTLÉ S.A., Cham and Vevey, Switzerland

1. PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that following a resolution passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on 17th May 1984, a dividend for the year 1983 will be paid to them as from 21st May 1984 as follows:

per share	Sfr
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35%	109.00
net	38.15
	70.85

This dividend is payable against delivery of coupon No. 1 for all bearer shares. On the other hand, all dividends payable on registered share certificates without coupons will be paid by bank transfer to the shareholder's account or by way of an assignment in accordance with the instructions received from the shareholder.

The dividends are payable in Swiss Francs Outside Switzerland Paying Agents will pay against coupons and assignments in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation. Bank transfers will be effected value 21st May 1984 in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date.

Coupon No. 1 and assignment may be presented as from 21st May 1984 to the following Paying Agents of the Company:

In Switzerland:
Credit Suisse, Zurich, and its branch offices.
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, and its branch offices.
Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, and its branch offices.
Suisse Volsbank, Bern, and its branch offices.
Bank Leu Ltd, Zurich, and its branch offices.
Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branch offices and agencies.
Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, and its branch offices.
Bernier Kantonalbank, Bern, and its branch offices.
Zuger Kantonalbank, Zug, and its branch offices.
Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg, and its agencies.
Danner & Cie, Geneva.
Lombard, Odier & Cie, Geneva.
Pictet & Cie, Geneva.
Handelsbank N.W. Zurich, and its branch offices.

In England:
Swiss Bank Corporation, London.
Credit Suisse, London.
Union Bank of Switzerland, London.

In the United States of America:
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York.
Credit Suisse, New York.
Swiss Bank Corporation, New York.
Union Bank of Switzerland, New York.

In France:
Crédit Commercial de France, Paris.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

In Germany:
Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main and Düsseldorf.

In Holland:
Pierzon, Helderling & Pierson, Amsterdam.

In Austria:
Groszenträle und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Vienna

2. SUBSCRIPTION OFFER
Concerning the subscription rights to newly issued registered and bearer shares, in connection with the increase of the share capital of Nestlé S.A. and Unilac, Inc., at the rate of one new share for twenty old shares, we should like to refer to a prospectus which will be issued in Switzerland on 30th May 1984. Copies of this prospectus are also available to shareholders at the Paving Agents offices where more detailed information can be obtained.

Cham and Vevey, 17th May 1984

The Board of Directors

UNILAC, INC. PANAMA

1. PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that following a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 19th April 1984

a dividend for the year 1983 of US\$ 8.00

per common share will be paid to them as from 21st May 1984

The payment of this dividend will be effected in the same way as for the Nestlé bearer or registered shares to which the Unilac shares are attached

In conformity with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, coupon No. 1 and assignment should be presented for payment at the same time as Nestlé S.A. dividend coupon No. 1, or the assignment, as the case may be.

This dividend is payable in U.S. dollars. Outside the United States, Paving Agents will pay in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation. Bank transfers shall be effected in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on 21st May 1984

2. SUBSCRIPTION OFFER
Concerning the subscription rights to newly issued ordinary capital stock of Unilac, Inc., in connection with the increase of registered and bearer share capital of Nestlé S.A., at the rate of one new share for twenty old shares, we should like to refer to a prospectus which will be issued in Switzerland on 30th May 1984. Copies of this prospectus are also available to shareholders at the Paving Agents offices where more detailed information can be obtained.

Panama City, 17th May 1984

The Board of Directors

APPOINTMENTS

Peerless: Mr Geoffrey Gahan becomes a member of the Peerless group board and chairman of the Peerless Plastics Foam Moulding and Plastic Packaging companies. Mr Clive Jordan, managing director of Peerless Stampings, also joins the main board. Mr Geoffrey Thompson becomes chairman of BSK Aluminium, the Peerless

aluminium die-casting subsidiary, in addition to his directorship of the three plastic companies. Mr Bill Jordan is made managing director of Peerless Plastics.

Public Relations Consultants Association: Mr Douglas Smith has been made chairman. He takes over from Mr Reginald Watts, chairman of Burston-Marseller, who has completed his term as association chairman.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

Mortgage Base Rate
1 day deposits on basis of 100%
£10,000, 6%, £15,000 up to £50,000, 6 1/4%, £50,000 and over, 7 1/4%

Money Market Deposits for Companies and Private Investors

Average Rate Scheme offers
• Competitive interest rate
• Short notice repayment
• Quarterly interest
• Deposits £5,000 to £250,000

Full details from:
Treasury Department
5th Floor, Prudential House, 30-35 Moorgate Lane
London EC3M 3AH Tel: 06-626 4821
Member of the TSR Group

King & Shaxson PLC

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, Mr T. S. HOHLER, M.C.

to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 11th June 1984

The modest optimism expressed in my last statement has been borne out by events and your Company has enjoyed a reasonably profitable year against a background of a declining trend in Sterling interest rates. However, the pressure on both running and dealing margins has continued unabated especially in the highly competitive commercial bill market.

At the beginning of the year clearing bank base rates stood at a level of 10%, falling in three 1/4% movements to reach 8 1/4% on 14th March 1984 with the exception of one clearing bank whose rate remained at 8 3/4%. Whilst welcome, each successive fall has looked harder to justify on grounds other than political desirability.

Your Directors report a profit for the year of £1,100,000 after provision for rebate, tax, and transfer to inner reserves. A final dividend of 3.75p is proposed making a total for the year of 8.25p, an increase of 10% over 1983.

To turn to the future, changes are occurring in the structure of the Stock Exchange brought about by the agreement with the Government to phase out fixed minimum commissions. These could have dramatic consequences for your Company, especially in the area of gilt-edged market-making. Several powerful groupings have already been formed in anticipation of a remodelled securities industry based on the American system. Your Board is continuing to give active consideration to any potential new sources of profit.

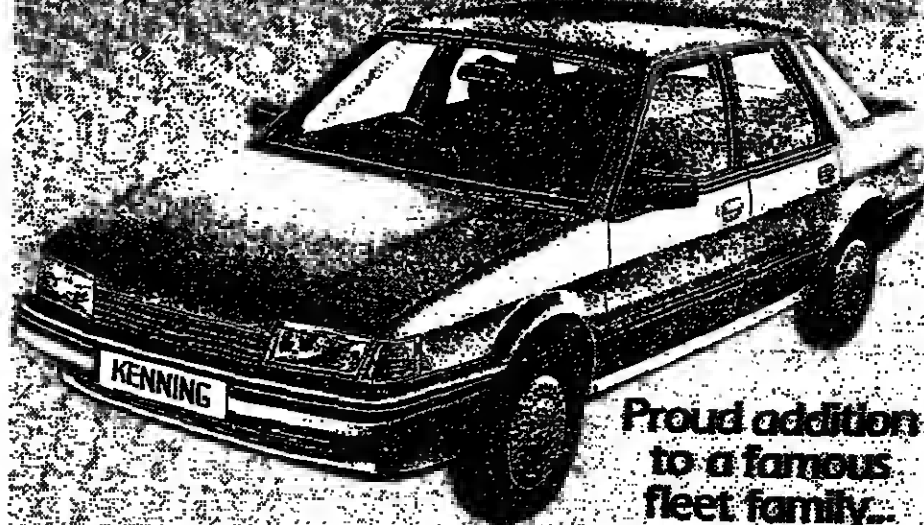
As to the current year, the immediate outlook is somewhat discouraging. I have already referred to the pressure on margins and, as I write, there is a very real fear of an imminent increase in clearing bank base rates. Although the re-elected Conservative Government maintains its strong stand against inflation, Sterling is again under severe threat and cannot be allowed to fall much further against the dollar. Until steps are taken to narrow the US budget deficit, dollar interest rates will remain high and there is every risk of UK rates being dragged up sharply in their wake.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome Mr Christopher Robinson to the Board of your Company. His experience of international as well as domestic markets will be of great value.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to all the management and staff for the skill and effort they have put into another very busy and far from easy year.

Copies of the 1984 Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, King & Shaxson PLC, 32 Cornhill, London EC3N 3PD.

MONTE



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AND MONTEGO, THE CAR THAT PUTS THE DRIVER FIRST.

KENNING
SPORTS CARS DIVISION

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re shares

In this column in March, we discussed the ambivalent attitude of investors towards the shipping industry. We pointed out that the leading stocks were pressing against their highs at a time when there was an increasing awareness of the financial problems being experienced by those smaller companies exposed to the bulk markets. This dichotomy has become more exaggerated.

In March, we wrote of the spread of over-indebtedness in the tanker sector into the dry bulk markets and the effect this was having on some smaller British companies such as Lyle Shipping and Reardon Smith. The effects are now very visible and we shall discuss these further before going on to contrast the experience of the smaller and exposed companies with the large groups in the industry.

In March, we argued that the poison of the industry is the excessive credit available to the shipowners on subsidized terms and the vast excess capacity in shipbuilding. Combined, these ensure over-supply in most areas of the industry and owners are constantly being seduced into taking high financial risks as a result of the easy loans so readily available.

Two of the smaller quoted British companies having financial problems, Lyle Shipping and London & Overseas Freighters, are paying the penalties of over-ordering and over-borrowing to do so.

London & Overseas Freighters is trying to arrange the underwriting on a rights issue which its bankers have made a condition for a restructuring of the debt. The company ordered two products tankers in 1980 and these were delivered in 1982. They cost £34.25m and borrowings were about £28.75m.

These two ships are now worth only about £26m and, though they are profitable, they cannot service debt in full. The consequence has been to throw the balance sheet out of shape, especially when the depressed current value of the company's three other tankers is taken into account.

The share price therefore languishes at 14p or 80 per cent down from its highs of two years ago when it was thought that Malaysian-backed interests would make a full-scale bid for the company. It is now a matter of survival until the hoped for upswing in the tanker market, which looks at least a year away.

Lyle Shipping has just published its accounts and these contain a qualified auditor's report which states that "there is uncertainty regarding the extent to which the net book amount of the fleet and further costs in respect of new buildings will be recovered. Negotiations with the group's bankers are in progress to secure further payments in respect of new

ORDINARY SHARES

Shippers face mixed prospects

Dan White

buildings to be made. In the absence of these facilities it is uncertain whether the group could meet these commitments and, in that event, continue to make a going concern. We are unable to predict whether these facilities will be secured".

Again, it is a question of over-ordering and over-borrowing. In 1981, the company ordered two 41,800-ton bulk carriers and these will cost more than £39m. They are probably worth about £21.5m now and, as with London & Overseas Freighters, the collapse in the value of the rest of the fleet means that the company's realizable net asset value has been seriously eroded.

Despite strenuous efforts to reduce operating costs, the company is now heavily dependent on its bankers to meet its

with its own ferries operations would constitute a monopoly. This is a typical piece of mandarin-contorted reasoning and is hardly fair to P & O. The four remaining contenders are Ellerman, Sea Containers, Trafalgar House and a consortium consisting of the National Freight Corporation, James Fisher, two powerful financial institutions and the management of Sealink. Any one could win.

If Trafalgar House were to bid successfully for Sealink, then it would cause itself complications were it to try again for P & O. Trafalgar has produced very good interim figures and looks well set for a good profit increase for the year. It also retains its shareholding in P & O and says that it "continues to bear in mind

Sealink's privatization is causing a stir in the industry

commitments, as the auditors suggest. The shares languish at low levels as a consequence. The moral is clear: it is unwise to borrow extensively against assets with highly volatile characteristics.

The Government has also featured prominently in relation to the industry in recent months. First, there was the Budget with its reductions of capital allowances and the corporation tax rate, which is an adverse development for the industry as is the abolition of British residents working overseas. The latter will affect seafarers and both will make the British flag even more competitive. If, as seems probable, the industry's lobbying to be considered a special case is unsuccessful, then a further reduction of the British flag will follow.

The privatization of Sealink is also causing a stir. P & O has not been allowed to bid on the grounds that there is not enough time for the Monopolies Commission to consider whether the merger of Sealink

the possibility of renewing the bid in the light of the best long-term interests of our shareholders. If it does buy Sealink, then a further bid for P & O would presumably involve a further reference to the Monopolies Commission in respect of the ferries operation. Trafalgar's interest in P & O came to light a year ago and all the signs are that this will turn out to be a very protracted affair.

The pressure remains very much on the P & O management, led by the highly capable Mr Sterling, and we can expect to see action over the next several months, probably in the form of disposals of assets surplus to the mainstream business.

P & O, anyway, is set to report sharply higher profits this year, which may seem strange in the context of the fortunes of the smaller companies but the point is that P & O is largely invested in the more prosperous areas of shipping, such as cruise, ferries and container shipping, or it is diversified into such areas as a housebuilding, oil

trading, road transport, property and banking. More than that, the group has been for some while working to reduce its debt with some considerable success.

All the other leading companies have followed similar policies of diversification and debt reduction. Ocean Transport was perhaps the most dramatic, with its sale of its Singapore subsidiary, Straits Steam Ship, for £88m in 1983. Ocean is capitalized only at £141m. It is now concentrating on developing its Cory business within its new-found financial freedom and is set to return a useful level of profits in 1984 after being only marginally profitable in 1983.

British & Commonwealth has been diversifying for years with great success overall and its financial policy has always been conservative. The figures are due in the middle of next month and should be very satisfactory.

European Ferries bucks the trend among the majors in that it is diversifying itself of those activities which lie outside its three main areas of activity: ferries, ports and property development in Britain and US. The sale of Singer & Friedlander and other smaller diversifications such as TV South have, however, helped strengthen the group's financial balances (which were pretty conservative anyway) ahead of a probable £140m investment in ports and ferries.

The company reported excellent profits for 1983 recently and is well set for a substantial increase in profits this year, with British and American property interests putting in usefully higher contributions. The proposed scheme to stop the growth of ordinary shareholders mainly invested to obtain the reduced ferry fare perks has met with some adverse comment, some of it ill-informed, but the terms seem fair and are in the best interests of the company.

But all the conservative diversification and conservative funding is to be found in the leading companies. A prime example of smaller company in this position is Roper Holdings, where debt ratios remain very conservative and diversification has been into electronics, gardening equipment and property development. After a poor 1983, largely thanks to the deferral of profits on the Flemington project on the electronics side and on property development, 1984 should see a sharp recovery. This will continue into 1985 and profits could move very much higher if there is a good recovery in the dry bulk markets. Meanwhile, the shares are conservatively valued.

Don White is the shipping and transport analyst at Lawrence Priest & Co.

Football: Controversy the sequel to English and Scottish Cup Finals

The blue horizon of Everton is blindingly bright

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Everton.....2
Watford.....0

It has taken the Fates three years to weave a patriotic flag. In giving Tottenham Hotspur, Manchester United and Everton a practice match at Wembley in March, and taking away the captain of their opponents in May, they have helped to tie red-white-and-blue ribbons to the FA Cup and sent the trio to wave the Union Jack in Europe.

Such an astonishing sequence seems almost too neat to be accurate, but it is an exaggeration to say that fortune has chosen to ignore the losers in each of the finals. In 1982 the resurgence of Queen's Park Rangers was halted by the woodwork. In 1983 the ambitions of Brighton died at the feet of Smith.

In 1984 the hopes of Watford were broken within an hour. From the first minute, when Barnes gave Southall an opportunity to illustrate his agility, to the thirty-seventh, when Taylor escaped through the fourth hole to be ripped in Everton's protective fencing, they looked ready to wear an unexpectedly triumphant smile by the end of the afternoon.

The supporters, dressed as vividly as a sunlit field of red and yellow tulips, had seen Barnes twice, Johnston and Taylor bursting through alone towards them. Regularly accustomed to such sights at Vicarage Road, they would have expected at least one of those runs to finish with a goal. None did. Three efforts were blocked, the other was inaccurate.

In the next minute, Everton took the lead through a touch of luck. The ball bounced off the outstretched legs of Stevens and Barnes, and ricocheted straight to Sharp, not the most reliable of Everton's marksmen, who was only marginally on-side. In turning and scoring off a post, he lived up more to his name than his reputation.

After Southall, pulling down Jackett's dangerous chip with

one hand, had strengthened his claim to be the most improved, if not the best, goalkeeper in the country, Sherwood confirmed the fear that he would be one of Watford's main weaknesses. Even so, many referees would not have allowed Everton's second goal to stand.

The loss of the suspended Rostrom was to prove even more substantial than expected. His understudy, the hapless Price, lent neither support in attack nor could he cope with his immediate foe, whether he had an "S" on the end of his name or not. Steven and Stevens were to cause irreparable damage on the right.

Had Rostrom been there, for instance, Steven would not have been able to cross so freely as in the fifty-second minute. Although Sherwood was not helped by the presence of Terry, his own centre-half, he should still have been positive enough to gather in clearly Gray's unidirectional challenge did little to clear up the ensuing mess.

The contribution of Callaghan was equally decisive. It was almost negligible. Bailey will take some credit for that, but it was nevertheless disturbing to see England's potential right winger fail even to attempt to take on his full back. When Callaghan produced his lone threatening centre, from deep and 10 minutes from time, Johnston was ruled off-side.

Graham Taylor remained philosophical in defeat. His side, the youngest ever to appear in the final, had not only provided their followers with a day to remember, but also gained the experience of a lifetime. He had no right to expect his rebuilding programme to finish at Wembley, but, having done so, he can look forward to reaping the rewards next season.

Everton's horizon, so dark in December, is also dazzlingly bright. Howard Kendall, the youngest manager to triumph in the final, has watched his team emerge so rapidly that, since the turn of the year, they have surpassed even Liverpool for consistent success.

The recent addition of Bracewell has improved an already impressive squad. Now that they have ended their 14 years of living in the shadow of the their neighbours, they can for once carry optimism into the future. When they lift the curtain in the Charity Shield next August, they will no longer feel that they are challenging Liverpool for the one afternoon.



Southall: improved

Celtic's double protest to SFA

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen.....2
Celtic.....2
(After extra time. Score after 90 minutes 1-1)

This Scottish Cup Final will go down in history as perhaps the most controversial of all. What, unfortunately, will not be remembered is that it gave high promise of becoming one of the greatest, since the tournament began 99 years ago. For 39 minutes the two most formidable rivals on the Scottish scene provided a crisp, attractive, fast and exciting play, in splendid contrast to the petulant feuding and cringing marking which had characterized their previous six meetings.

Entertainment became even more engrossing when Aberdeen opened the scoring through Black in 24 minutes. Celtic were obviously annoyed that the referee allowed the goal, because of the manner in which they had been so suspiciously offside; but they refused to be frustrated and attacked with such spirit that it seemed an equalizer was bound to come.

What came instead in that thirty-ninth minute was disaster for Celtic. Aiken, their uncompromising defender, sent McGhee, Aberdeen's most menacing attacker, flying with a fierce tackle. Whether or not the referee was right to order the Celtic off is something which will be debated for years.

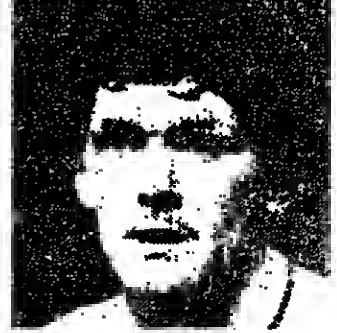
Aiken was only the second player to be dismissed in a Scottish Cup Final and many felt that a caution for a tackle which may have been more clumsy than vicious would have been severe enough. There can

be little doubt that the harsh decision knocked the heart out of the game. Never again did it glitter. Celtic's 10 men fought bravely, the splendid Paul McStay scoring a fine, dramatic equalizer in the eighty-first minute.

In the closing period Aberdeen took full advantage of their superiority in numbers to assume command and score the winner through the astute McGhee, who was named man of the match, probably his last honour with Aberdeen before he leaves for Hamburg.

There was heightened drama after the game when the Celtic Manager, David Hay, accused Ernest Walker, the SFA secretary, of putting undue pressure on the referee by instructing him before the kick-off to tell both teams to play in such a sporting manner as to make the final a showpiece.

The Celtic board have com-



Aiken: ordered off

Italy gain vote over Soviet rival

Zurich (Reuters) - Italy were awarded the 1990 World Cup finals by the International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee on Saturday. The Soviet Union were the only other applicants.

Italy were tipped as likely hosts, after the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the Olympic Games. But the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, of Brazil, said at a news conference after the vote that he did not think this was the reason for the decision.

The committee decided to hold a secret ballot, from which Italy emerged as the clear choice with the maximum 16 votes. Italy had previously hosted the event in 1934.

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Dodge, upon whom much will depend and who could well appear in most of the games, had a quiet match. He is still feeling his way back into representative rugby after his mishaps of the domestic season, though there remains no doubt about the quality of his support work.

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The front row seemed uncomfortable and the Currie Cup side grabbed the scrum with some ease in the

Italy gain vote over Soviet rival

Zurich (Reuters) - Italy were awarded the 1990 World Cup finals by the International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee on Saturday. The Soviet Union were the only other applicants.

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Mowlem

International Construction, Property Development, Mechanical Engineering, Laboratory Instruments and other Technological Services for Construction and Industry.

Key points from Mr Philip Beck's statement to shareholders

- * Turnover up by 13% from £293m to £330m
- * Pre-tax profits rose by 19% from £8.5m to £10.1m
- * Dividends up by 6.7% (14.4% Rights adjusted)
- * Mount Pleasant Airfield in the Falklands now under construction
- * Additional work on Diego Garcia; Barclay-Mowlem improves
- * Buehler contributes 9 months profits in line with acquisition expectations
- * Work load at end March 1984 stood at a record £330m
- * Further progress foreseen for 1984 despite difficult conditions.

Summary of Results	1983	1982
Turnover	£m 330.0	£m 293.0
Profit before tax	10.1	8.5
Profit after tax	6.5	5.6
Shareholders' Funds	51.4	49.0
Earnings per share	27.0p	26.4p
Dividends per share (net)	11.2p	9.8p
Shareholders' Funds per share	202p	231p

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, are available from The Secretary, Weymouth House, Ealing Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0QZ.



John Mowlem & Company PLC

The abridged results reflect the unaudited audited accounts filed and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies. 1982 share data is adjusted for 1983 Rights Issue.

Swire Pacific Limited

Final dividends for the year ended 31st December 1983

Scrip Dividends

The average last dealt prices of the Company's shares on the stock exchanges in Hong Kong on which they are traded, for the five trading days up to and including 18th May 1984 were:

	HKS
'A' shares	14.69
'B' shares	2.47

In a letter to shareholders from the Chairman dated 4th May 1984, it was announced that the recommended final dividends for 1983 of 73.0c per 'A' share and 14.6c per 'B' share will take the form of scrip dividends to be satisfied by the issue of additional 'A' shares and additional 'B' shares respectively, but that shareholders will be able to elect to receive dividends in cash in respect of all or part of their shareholdings. It was further announced that entitlements to fractional shares will be disregarded and the benefit thereof will accrue to the Company.

Applying the average last dealt prices noted above, the number of new shares which shareholders will receive in respect of their existing shares for which elections to receive cash are not exercised by 25th May 1984, either with the Registrars in Hong Kong, or with the Registrars' Agents in the United Kingdom, will be calculated as follows:

For 'A' shares:			
Number of new 'A' shares to be received	=	Number of existing 'A' shares	x 0.730
			14.69
For 'B' shares:			
Number of new 'B' shares to be received	=	Number of existing 'B' shares	x 0.146
			2.47

and will be rounded down to the nearest whole number of new shares, fractional entitlements being disregarded.

Subject to the approval of the recommended final dividends by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on 25th May 1984, certificates for the new 'A' shares and 'B' shares in respect of the scrip dividends, which will rank pari passu with the existing issued shares of the Company, and warrants for dividends where cash elections have been made, will be despatched to shareholders on 8th June 1984.

By order of the Board
JOHN SWIRE & SONS (H.K.) LIMITED
Secretaries

Hong Kong,
21st May, 1984



Swire Pacific Limited

The Swire Group
Swire House, Hong Kong.

GOLF

Langer is putting his bad times in the past

From Michael Plant

Bernhard Langer switched to an unconventional putting technique for the last round of the French open tournament, sponsored by Peugeot, here yesterday and won the St. Cloud event by a one-stroke victory from the Spaniard, Jose Riveo (67).

The West German, best by problems since he returned from the American circuit last month, lined up the majority of his putts by kneeling behind the ball and twisting the blade of the putter with his hand until he was certain that he was aiming in the right direction.

Langer has since been regarded as the most lethal of putters from close range, although he holes his fair share from longer distances, but when he was happy with his stroke, he had been confused by the fact that he so often hit the ball an inch or two off the intended course.

So, having checked with the PGA tournament director, Tony Gray, that the rules allowed him to employ this unusual method, Langer found his touch on the greens. His aggregate of 270, which is 18 under par, won him a first prize of £14,500.

However, it was not that easy with Riveo doggedly in pursuit, even after Langer had followed an immediate outward half of 32 - which began with him holing from 60 feet at the first - with birdies at the 10th and 11th, to take the outright lead.

Initially, it appeared that Nick Faldo would make it extremely difficult for anyone to remove the title from his grasp. The tall Englishman, with the encouragement of an eagle three at the long third where he struck a lovely wood to 20 feet, had managed to return in 32.

Then the Faldo machine, immaculate splintered when he dropped strokes of the 11th and 12th and by 12:30 he was moving smoothly again. Langer shot his clear by chipping close for another birdie at the long 15th.

In those closing holes, when his confidence was put to the test, Langer made not a single error. In the last, he copped the flag with a seven-iron, engineering a 15-foot putt for a birdie which ultimately earned him the title.

Riveo, underlining the words of his coach, "You must be a winner", an outstanding prospect even at the age of 28, followed Faldo at the 10th and 11th, with an eagle three at the 15th and another birdie at the 17th. He might have scored a play-off but, from 22 feet, he missed on the last green, and so Langer had triumphed for the first time in 1984.

FINAL SCORES: Langer (67), 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 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2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 21

University Appointments

Horizons

The Times guide to career development

Where qualifications count

Beryl Dixon
looks at the
professions
who want to
work abroad

Under UK law specific qualifications are required to practice certain professions. Similar legal requirements are in force in other countries, and therefore anyone trained in Britain and wishing to work abroad may have to contend with non-recognition of qualifications in addition to the potential problems of language and culture shock.

In theory the problems should not arise in the EEC countries since the Treaty of Rome commits member countries to work towards mutual recognition of qualifications. In practice this is not the case. Now, doctors, nurses, dentists, midwives and vets are the only professionals whose qualifications are reciprocally recognised by the Community. Other professions are working on the question but in most cases are finding the going slow. This is due less to European bureaucracy than to the professions themselves.

Understandably, professional associations in each country wish to protect their own standards. Before the nursing directive was agreed common minimum training standards had to be agreed by all EEC countries.

Britain revised its syllabus to incorporate more obstetrics and psychiatry, with the result that courses registered after 1970 had to be approved by the Community. Other professions are working on the question but in most cases are finding the going slow. This is due less to European bureaucracy than to the professions themselves.

Understandably, professional associations in each country wish to protect their own standards. Before the nursing directive was agreed common minimum training standards had to be agreed by all EEC countries.

members of the Commonwealth are the most likely to accept British qualifications, although Canada insists that members of some professions take a Canadian examination.

The US is often the most stringent, and holders of British qualifications must normally take the examinations of the licensing board of the state in which they wish to practice.

Medical personnel have the easiest time. British training is usually highly regarded. Orthoptists benefit from a reciprocal agreement with Australia dating from 1947 and are automatically accepted in most countries and can obtain licences in most EEC countries, France being the notable exception.

Dispensing opticians are granted licences on request to twenty US states and to all Canadian provinces except Quebec. The British association lists more than 20 countries in which members are working, including three in the EEC despite the lack of official directives.

Ophthalmic opticians do not appear to leave Britain in huge numbers, but when they do, head for Australia, South Africa and New Zealand where they are usually accepted provided that they have a degree, these have only been obtainable in the UK since the mid 1960s.

Commonwealth, Canada, a frequent destination, sets a written examination which is recognised by most provinces.

The situation regarding solicitors and barristers facing different legal systems is understandably complicated. In some countries they may advise on their own and certain areas of local law; in others they may not use the title "lawyer" but may be employed as "counselors" by others only locally trained and legally admitted solicitors may advise on any aspect of law.

In such countries they must apply for permission to practise and the decision rests with the local Bar or Law Society. The EEC legal professions are at present negotiating on aspects of mutual recognition. (Currently, lawyers may plead jointly with a lawyer from the host country.)

Solicitors admitted in England and Wales are allowed to practice in Hongkong, New Zealand and the West Indies.

Other Commonwealth countries usually grant admission after additional requirements have been met - for example the passing of an examination in local law or the serving of a short period of articles or pupillage. Certain Australian states accept with formal requirements high-level applicants "to have spent a period familiarising themselves with state practice."

In many countries the performance of statutory audit is subject to legislative requirements, as indeed it is in the UK where, under the Companies Act it may be carried out only by chartered and certified accountants.

Mutual recognition is not automatic even in the EEC. Outside the EEC extra restrictions are often imposed, such as the insistence on a university degree - which is not a UK requirement for admission to the accountancy profession.

Few problems

However, the Institute of Chartered Accountants says that more than 16 per cent of its members practice overseas, while the Association of Certified Accountants states that its members find little problem in moving to many countries. Cost and management accountants, often employed by international companies, and whose work does not include audit, are working in a large variety of countries.

I received a great deal of help when writing this article from various professional associations. Most keep lists of countries accepting their qualifications or offer advice on how to achieve recognition. It is well worth consulting them before approaching individual embassies. Not only can it save time but as they are often members of international associations they can advise on employment conditions and professional practice overseas.

New examinations

Radiographers can work in many countries in addition to those detailed above with which there are specific agreements, and also occupational therapists, despite the fact that EEC mutual recognition is "proving slow" are able to work in any of thirty-six different countries. Eight of these, this time including France, are in the EEC. Physiotherapists, who can work without an EEC directive - can work in some member states and find no difficulty in Commonwealth, Third World and Middle Eastern countries.

They are often granted visas for Canada and the US but may have to take further examinations in certain American states.

Outside the EEC doctors and nurses must apply to have their qualifications recognised. Commonwealth countries are again the most likely to do so. Nurses may have to sit a further national exam in the US but find that Australia usually grants immediate recognition. No training exists in Saudi Arabia - a popular choice with British nurses - and therefore approval is automatic.

Pharmacists may only have reciprocity with two countries, but are automatically accepted in most of the

Slowing progress

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy expects directives to be accepted in the near future, but with most professions at least one country (occasionally Britain) is impeding progress. The Association of Certified Accountants, for example, reports that the "draft directives is in one of its frequent positions of stalemate because of a problem with the 'registered accountants' in Denmark", but that "legislation will hopefully be introduced later this year." The Pharmaceutical Society is uncertain as to whether the current directive will ever be implemented, and the Association of Dispensing Opticians, after 15 years of negotiations, sees little likelihood of an agreement being reached. Architecture and engineering are also the subjects of current draft directives.

Some professional bodies have reached reciprocal agreements with non EEC countries: the Pharmaceutical Society with Australia and New Zealand, the college of Radiographers with the USA, South Africa, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada; and the Association of Certified Accountants with fourteen Commonwealth countries.

The non existence of reciprocal agreements is not, however, a complete bar to employment overseas. Many countries recognise the qualifications of individual professions, and anyone hoping to work abroad simply has to make enquiries. Generally, present of former

LECTURERS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

needed by the University of Maryland in the United Kingdom and other European countries for part-time and full-time teaching. Post-graduate degree required, teaching experience preferred. Contact Office of the Area Director, Box 99, 7 North Audley Street, London W1.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH AND RECTOR CENTRE POST OF DIRECTOR

The Centre was opened in 1963 to provide research and teaching facilities in the field of the social sciences. Since its opening the range of its activities has widened to include biology and nuclear medicine.

The Directorship of the Centre will be vacant on the retirement of Professor H. Wilson on 30th September 1984. Applications invited from suitably qualified persons for this post, which is on the professional salary scale. The successful candidate will probably be a physicist, chemist, biologist or geologist with experience in the social sciences and a strong background in research. The Director will be expected to be the scientific leader of the Centre.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies, 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants), stating the names and addresses of not less than three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th June 1984.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 256C.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

ARCHITECTURE
3 LECTURES
(one fixed-term 3 years)
Design and Construction
Salary: £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review)
Requests (quoting Ref. B64, B65) for details and application form to:
Staffing Office,
UNIST,
PO Box 68,
Cardiff CF1 3XA.
Closing date: 29 June 1984

SOUTHAMPTON THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
Welcome Trust
Temporary Lectureship
Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Biochemistry, funded by the Wellcome Trust, to commence on 1st October 1984 for 2 years. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of biochemistry and to undertake research in the field of molecular biology and biochemistry. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES
LECTURESHIP IN ENGINEERING DYNAMICS
Applications are invited for the above post in the Mechanical and Civil Engineering Subject Group, available from October 1st 1984. Candidates should have a PhD in a relevant discipline, to a relevant discipline, and appropriate industrial and research experience. The successful applicant will be expected to make an active contribution to the existing system of research activities in the department, and to undertake research in the field of engineering dynamics and vibration control of mechanical systems and structures.

THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

NEW ZEALAND
A CHAIR IN MAORI
(Department of Anthropology)
Applications are invited for the Chair in Maori. This position has become available following the retirement of Professor A. G. H. Jones. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of Maori studies and to undertake research in the field of Maori culture and society. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

CHAIR OF PHARMACEUTICS
Applications are invited for the Chair of Pharmacology, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of pharmacology and to undertake research in the field of pharmacology and therapeutics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS MID YEAR AWARDS
The University offers a number of scholarships to students undertaking the degree of Master of Science or Doctor of Philosophy. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the subject and to undertake research in the field of the subject. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC STUDIES
LECTURESHIP IN ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Applications are invited from men and women for the above lectureship, which teaching duties will be primarily in Business Studies. The successful candidate should have a PhD in a relevant discipline, to a relevant discipline, and appropriate industrial and research experience. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LECTURESHIP IN BIOTECHNOLOGY (PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY)
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Biotechnology, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of biotechnology and to undertake research in the field of plant biotechnology. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

Prep & Public Schools

BRISTOL GRAMMER SCHOOL LOWER SCHOOL
(225 boys and girls, aged 7-11)
Admission only by competitive examination
A grant is required in September 1984 to operate throughout and each child must be under 11 years of age. The school is a day school and an advantage together with the ability to teach boys and girls.
Bristol Grammar School, University Road, Bristol BS8 3LN. Tel: (0872) 730000, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

NEW BLOOD APPOINTMENT IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
LASER TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS
Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Mechanical Engineering for the post of Lecturer.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY
WELLCOME LECTURESHIP
In the Hand Tissue Unit
Tenable for three years to the first instance, which may be renewed for a further two years subject to satisfactory review. The person appointed will be expected to undertake research in the field of hand tissue and to contribute to the teaching of anatomy and embryology. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Department of Physics
Senior Research Officer
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Officer to carry out a research programme in the field of plasma physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of physics and to undertake research in the field of plasma physics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
TEMPORARY LECTURER
Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Chemical Engineering, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of chemical engineering and to undertake research in the field of chemical engineering. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

Department of Physics
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates with experience of postgraduate research for a Research Fellowship, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of physics and to undertake research in the field of physics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Faculty of Arts
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the subject and to undertake research in the field of the subject. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Department of Industrial Engineering
LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Industrial Engineering, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of industrial engineering and to undertake research in the field of industrial engineering. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Department of Law
LECTURESHIP IN LAW
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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

CHAIR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE
Applications are invited for the Chair of Clinical Medicine, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of clinical medicine and to undertake research in the field of clinical medicine. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Department of Philosophy
LECTURESHIP IN PHILOSOPHY
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Philosophy, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of philosophy and to undertake research in the field of philosophy. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Department of Economics
LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of economics and to undertake research in the field of economics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Department of Mathematics
LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Mathematics, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of mathematics and to undertake research in the field of mathematics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Department of Physics
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UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Faculty of Arts
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UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Department of Industrial Engineering
LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Industrial Engineering, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of industrial engineering and to undertake research in the field of industrial engineering. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

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UNIVERSITY OF YORK

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UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Department of Mathematics
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UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Department of Industrial Engineering
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UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Department of Law
LECTURESHIP IN LAW
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UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Welcome Lectureship in Magnetism Applied to Medicine
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Welcome Lectureship in the Department of Physics, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of physics and to undertake research in the field of magnetism applied to medicine. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

CHAIR IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair in Organic Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry. The person appointed will be expected to sustain and develop the distinctive industrial interests of the Department. His/her research activities may be in any branch of Organic Chemistry, but preference will be given to candidates with an interest in synthetic organic chemistry in the widest context. A good record of, and potential for, attracting industrial support for the research will be a distinct advantage. Informal enquiries may be made of Professor J. O. Williams (Chemistry Department) or of The Registrar. (Ref: CH/70).

CHAIR IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Chair in Software Engineering in the Department of Computer Science. The person appointed will be expected to sustain and develop the distinctive industrial interests of the Department. His/her research activities may be in any branch of Software Engineering, but preference will be given to candidates with an interest in synthetic organic chemistry in the widest context. A good record of, and potential for, attracting industrial support for the research will be a distinct advantage. Informal enquiries may be made of Professor J. O. Williams (Chemistry Department) or of The Registrar. (Ref: COM/65).

UNIMIST

The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
SOCIOLGY
The College intends to proceed to the election of an Official Fellow in Sociology from 1 October 1985. Official Fellows engage in research and supervise graduate students; applications are invited from men and women. Particulars from the Registrar, Room 89 UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QO (Tel: 061 275 3311). Completed applications should be returned as soon as possible.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

(University of London)
QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE CHELSEA COLLEGE
LECTURESHIP IN BYZANTINE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Byzantine Language and Literature under the 'New Blood' scheme, the post to be held jointly in the Departments of Classics and Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. Candidates should be under the age of 35 at the date of appointment 1 October 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter and should not already have held a permanent UK academic teaching post. Salary will be in the scale £7,190 to £14,125 per annum plus £1,186 per annum London Allowance, USS pay scale.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Applications are invited from men and women for two Lectureships, both tenable from 1 October 1984.
A Lectureship in the general area of Engineering Dynamics
Applications are sought from candidates with experience in experimental aspects of the subject and with research interests in the application of microprocessors, control and modelling of the response of dynamic bodies and structures. Teaching duties will cover parts of the four years of new undergraduate courses and postgraduate work.

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

RESEARCH OFFICERS
INTERACTIVE COMPUTER GRAPHICS
Two SERC three-year appointments in the Computing Group of the School of Mathematics are available. The successful candidates will be funded jointly with ICL, is concerned with interactive paint programs, and is a research project in the area of interactive graphics. The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the subject and to undertake research in the field of the subject. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

RESEARCHER
Applications are invited for a Researcher in the Department of Mathematics, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of mathematics and to undertake research in the field of mathematics. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

WHITWORTH ART GALLERY

ASSISTANT KEEPER (PRINTS)
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Keeper (Prints) in the Whitworth Art Gallery, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of art and to undertake research in the field of art. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

TWO LECTURESHIPS IN LAW
Criminal Law and Labour Law
Applications are invited for two Lectureships in the Department of Law, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of law and to undertake research in the field of law. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Department of Italian
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP
Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Italian, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of Italian and to undertake research in the field of Italian. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Department of Law
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Law, available from October 1st 1984. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of law and to undertake research in the field of law. The salary will be £7,190 - £14,125 per annum (under review). Further particulars and application form to: Dr A. J. Smith, Lecturer in Biochemistry, The University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Reference No. 12/84.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
Announcements are accepted for publication on the basis of space available. The normal charge is £100 per line for 10 lines of 11 characters each. For longer notices, a special rate applies. For a full list of charges, see the back of this page. All notices must be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper. They should be sent to the Editor, The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 2LU. They must be received by 10.30 a.m. on the day of publication. Notices for publication on a particular day must be received by 10.30 a.m. on the day before. Notices for publication on a particular day must be received by 10.30 a.m. on the day before. Notices for publication on a particular day must be received by 10.30 a.m. on the day before.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
BIG AND BEAUTIFUL?
Are you size 18+ with legs of steel? Do you want to be the most beautiful woman in the room? Then you need to see the new collection of clothing from the designer who has created the most beautiful women in the room. The collection is available in London and the South. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

PERSONAL COLUMNS
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
SPRING BARGAINS
CORFU SUN/MORNING 3/6 £139
SUNDAY EVENING 10/6 £149
CRETE SUN/MORNING 3/6 £149
SUNDAY EVENING 10/6 £159
SPETSES/POROS SUN/MORNING 1/6 £139
SUNDAY EVENING 8/6 £149
17/6 £159 17/6 £1649 15/6 £159
TEL: 01-828 7682
Airlark
9 Wilton Road, London, SW1V 1LL ATOL 1188

SERVICES
YOUNG PROFESSIONAL LADY
I am a young professional lady with a car, looking for a partner. I am interested in a man who is successful, well-educated, and has a good sense of humour. I am open to suggestions. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

COMPANY MEETING
RORENTO N.V.
The Board of Directors of Rorento N.V. is pleased to announce that the company has achieved a significant increase in its share price over the last year. The company is looking for new investors and is offering shares at a discount. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

RENTALS
CRAYEN HILL GARDENS, W2
A large, modern house with a garden, available for rent. The house has four bedrooms, a large living room, and a modern kitchen. The garden is well-maintained and has a swimming pool. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

RENTALS
BEHR & BURGESS
A large, modern house with a garden, available for rent. The house has four bedrooms, a large living room, and a modern kitchen. The garden is well-maintained and has a swimming pool. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

RENTALS
ELM PARK LANE, SW1
A large, modern house with a garden, available for rent. The house has four bedrooms, a large living room, and a modern kitchen. The garden is well-maintained and has a swimming pool. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

RENTALS
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N22
A large, modern house with a garden, available for rent. The house has four bedrooms, a large living room, and a modern kitchen. The garden is well-maintained and has a swimming pool. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

BIRTHS
BOARDMAN, M.
On May 14th, to Susan, wife of Mr. Boardman, a son. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

BIRTHS
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DEATHS
ALLAN, Richard
On May 18th, at his home, Richard Allan, aged 65. Tel: 01-249 7591 (E).

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